THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1. 1860. NUMBER 37.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $6; Country Daily $5; Tri-Weekly $5; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $6; if mailed $8.

☞ Money sent in registered letters, only, at our risk.

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Tri-Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.

THE CAMPAIGN JOURNAL.—As some misapprehension still exists as to the terms of our paper for the Presidential campaign, we will again state them:

Daily, whole sheet, per month.....75 cents.
Do. half " " .....50 "
Weekly " " .....12½ "

jy25 d&w

☞ If it is the first step that costs it is also the first step that pays. In general, the first step is everything. The last step and all the intermediate steps are commonly included in it. The end and every intermedium lies ordinarily in the beginning.

The first electoral step of the Union men of the country in the pending national struggle is about to be taken, and on the Union men of Kentucky is devolved the responsible part of taking it. Shall this step be a firm, lofty, wide, and glorious one, or not? Shall it be a stride towards victory or towards defeat in November? Shall the Union men of Kentucky so acquit themselves in this critical hour as to win the plaudits and blessings of their brethren throughout the Confederacy or in such dismal way as to strike these expectant brethren with dismay and despair? This is a serious question, but it surely is one that no Kentuckian who loves the Union and cherishes with fitting pride his own character and the fame of his native State can hesitate for an instant to answer. To hesitate would be to court disgrace. Not only shame, deep and terrible, but undeeping and unending remorse, also, would fasten upon the Union men of Kentucky, if, when clothed in so peculiar a measure with the guardianship of the destiny of the Union party, they should fail to discharge their whole duty to the very utmost. We apprehend no such failure. There must be none. There can be none.

We do not attribute to the August election here undue importance. The Republican leaders of the North are now wielding against us with injurious effect the groundless and impudent assumption, that, if no election shall be had by the people, Breckinridge and Lane instead of Bell and Everett will be the second highest on the list, leaving Hamlin and Lane to go into the Senate in place of Hamlin and Everett, in which event Lane would of course be chosen Vice-President, and, if the House should fail to elect, would act as President. Standing on this assumption, which they know to be false, the Republican leaders tell the moderate Northern men who hate Republicanism only less than they do Disunionism that the issue is really between Lincoln and Lane, and that the only way to avoid the final triumph of the Disunion party in the Senate is to elect Lincoln by the people. This view though villanious and put dishonestly is specious, and wherever it is believed to be well-founded it is naturally irresistible. The only difficulty the Republican leaders meet in pressing it on the temperate masses of the North is the strong and general misgiving of its soundness. These unscrupulous leaders, with all their ingenuity and effrontery, find it impossible at present to gain any extended credit for the lying assertion that Breckinridge and Lane will get a larger number of electoral votes in the South than Bell and Everett. The deceivers are everywhere confronted with the unquestionable evidence of Douglas's strength in all parts of the South and with the sober but confident anticipations of victory indulged by the Union men. They can't generally make the outrageous assumption go down with the moderate people of the North. It is for the most part rejected with emphasis and even scorn.

It is for the most part rejected now; but let the representative of the Disunion party in this contest for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky triumph on the 6th of August, let the Conservatives of Kentucky led on by the patriotic and gallant Combs all covered with scars received in battling for the Union under the chieftainship of the immortal Clay be routed and overborne by the cohorts of Disunion, and who does not see with what a perilous advantage these Republican leaders, seconded by their Disunion allies, would renew this appeal to the Northern men who prefer Bell and Everett but deprecate nothing so keenly as the success of the Disunion party? "See!" these leaders would exclaim eagerly, "the Disunion party has carried Kentucky, the foremost Union State of the South, and, now, what Southern State can't that party carry! It will sweep the whole South like a tornado in November, Bell and Everett will be nowhere, and, unless you help us to elect Lincoln by the people, it will triumph in the Senate by electing Lane, and the Union will be handed over to the tender mercies of its avowed and deadly enemies. Therefore, come! rally to the support of Lincoln as the only feasible means of vanquishing the Disunionists!" Presented and vehemently urged under such circumstances, the appeal might be only too successful, and the election of Lincoln be secured through the despair of our own friends in the North, even although we should gain subsequently the solid electoral vote of the South.

For this reason, it is clear that no degree of energy and of zeal hereafter would atone for inaction and indifference now. None whatever. Unless we carry Kentucky in August it might do us no good to carry every Southern State in November, for what would it profit us if we gained the whole South and lost Northern votes enough to insure the election of Lincoln by the people? On the other hand, let the veteran Combs and his conservative legions achieve a decisive victory over the forces of Disunion in the home of their chief, let the black ensign of Secession go down before the triumphant hosts of the Constitution and the Union and be trampled into the dust under the very eye of Breckinridge, and the complete force of the issue will be reversed. The tables will be suddenly and effectually turned upon the Republican tricksters. "Behold!" the sober men of the North will then cry, "the Disunion party is routed and overthrown in Kentucky in the presence of its chief! If that party can't make a stand in the home of its idolized young leader, where can it make one, outside of South Carolina? Manif-stly Bell and Everett will sweep nearly the entire South, and must be the second highest on the list if we defeat Lincoln before the people and throw the election into the House, as, thus gloriously assured, we are bound in patriotism and in conscience to do!" And they *will* do it. Lincoln will be defeated, the Union party will triumph, and the Union will be rescued from convulsions of which the wisest might not foresee the end.

The stupendous consequence of our August election is thus apparent. Everything depends upon it. It is hardly too much to say that the result of this contest will settle the question of the election or rejection of Lincoln by the people, and, consequently, the question of the success or defeat of the Union cause in the nation, and, we had almost said, of the preservation or destruction of the Union itself. Never perhaps in the history of our government has a struggle of such slight intrinsic political concern been fraught with such momentous political results. We have dwelt with earnestness on the gravity of the struggle because we feel that our friends ought to comprehend it in its broad national bearings not because we fear that our friends will neglect to put their hearts in it passionately and without reserve. Not at all. We shall not affront as devoted and chivalrous a host of patriots as the green earth contains by expressing any apprehension on this head. We really entertain none. The Union men of Kentucky know their duty, and the disastrous result of omitting to discharge it as well as the soul-stirring and inspiring effect of discharging it nobly. They know also that the gaze of their political brethren the Union over and of thousands of wise and good men beside is fixed upon them with a proud and deep and tender solicitude. That is enough!

DEATH OF JOSEPH GALES.—The telegraphic announcement of the death of the venerable and much respected senior editor of the National Intelligencer, is an event which has been anticipated for some time in consequence of the failing health of Mr. Gales. He was born near Sheffield, England, on April 10, 1786, and at the age of seven came to this country with his father, who settled in Philadelphia and published the Independent Gazetteer but afterwards removed to Raleigh, N. C., where he founded the Register and died in 1841. The son, after graduating at the University of North Carolina, learned the printing business, and in 1807 went to Washington as assistant of Mr. S. H. Smith, who had purchased the Independent Gazetteer from his father and removed it to the federal capital, changing its name to the National Intelligencer. Mr. Gales succeeded Mr. Smith as the publisher of the Intelligencer in 1810; in 1812 the firm of Gales & Seaton was established, and in 1813 the daily issue of the paper was commenced. Thus for fifty-three years Mr. Gales has occupied the highest position as a journalist, and wielded an influence, which to his honor be it said, was never used for selfish purposes, but was always directed for the best interests of the country. The extended experience of Mr. Gales, the uniform dignity, courtesy, and reliability of his paper, and his skill as a short hand reporter of debates, soon gave to the Intelligencer that standard position which it has always maintained.

Mr. Gales was a brilliant conversationalist and he was always the centre of a charming coterie of statesmen and literati. Liberal as a prince and profuse in his hospitality, his residence at Washington city was the favorite resort of the magnates of the land, and in all the mutations of politics he treated his opponents with the greatest courtesy and preserved their confidence and respect. Of late years he has not written much as the infirmities of age unfitted him for labor though his intellect was clear and unclouded almost to the last. But few persons were more conversant with the history or more intimate with the leading men of the country. He was the Nestor of the American press, and has gone down to an honored grave, while his loss will be much regretted in the city where he has so long resided and throughout the whole country where he has occupied a position of such commanding usefulness and universal respect.

ARKANSAS.—The Helena Shield learns that Hon. Albert Rust will take the stump for Douglas at an early day and that other friends of the Little Giant will doubtless follow suit, so that a lively contest may be anticipated. The Shield advises the National Union men to concede nothing to either wing, but to present a bold front against both the sectional candidate and the regular nominee of the Democracy, as they hold no feelings in common with either, and says: "We have candidates in the field that every Whig and Union man will feel proud of—and let us show our devotion to principle by giving them a warm and hearty, cordial and *united* support—and who knows but Arkansas may yet be redeemed! Stand firm—concede nothing—never intimate that you would desert Bell and Everett under any circumstances—for they are worthy of your support—AND ALL MAY YET BE WELL.

☞ The Newark (N. J.) Mercury states that the proprietor of a lager beer saloon in that city has confessed having murdered Mr. Edward Ogden, who was shot as he was entering his dwelling in that city on the 29th of May, 1851. The alleged criminal divulged his secret to a friend some time ago, under the strictest injunction, but family troubles have been the means of bringing the matter to light. As the statutes of the State provide that no person shall be tried for an offence punishable with death unless the indictment is found within two years from the time of the commission of the crime, there seems no probability of the murderer being brought to justice.

☞ There was a Douglas meeting in Bowling Green last Monday. Strong speeches were made by three gentlemen. After the Douglas meeting was over, the Breckinridge men held a meeting, and their speakers were very severe upon Douglas. The feeling there, as everywhere else, between the Douglas men and Breckinridge men is exceedingly bitter.

☞ Gen. Jo. Lane, is we think, a kind-hearted man. Personally we like him. Our opinion however is, that, if the names of all the voters in the United States were put into a lottery wheel, the man whose name should first be drawn out would probably be as well qualified for the Vice Presidency as Gen. Lane.

FLORIDA.—Gen. Edward Hopkins is the Union candidate for Governor of Florida and Hon. Benjamin F. Allen for Congress. The convention which nominated them was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Florida, and the friends of Bell and Everett express themselves as confident of carrying the State.

☞ A Southern paper expresses the confident belief, that, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, no man will dare to accept office under him in any slaveholding State. We should regret exceedingly to see Lincoln elected, but, sooner than let all the offices in Louisville remain vacant, we would take a few of them ourselves—if only to show we were not afraid.

☞ Mr. Yancey's whole vocation is disunionism. If the Union were divided into a Northern section and a Southern section, his business would be entirely gone, unless he should at once set himself to work, as he probably would, to subdivide the Southern section.

☞ One of the Tennessee papers calls Humphrey Marshall "a cat." If he is a cat, he can certainly be used for the production of an immense amount of harmony in the party he belongs to. He certainly looks as if he embodied material for several thousand fiddle-strings.

☞ The two Democratic papers at Richmond talk about "the great issue now before the country." Those two organs manage to get up issues oftener than any other couple we ever heard of except the married couple that had twenty-four children in twelve years.

☞ A new question which the census takers are to ask of every citizen is, "How many copies of the Washington Constitution will you take?"

☞ The Douglas organs contend that there is a difference between squatter sovereignty and popular sovereignty. Certainly squatter sovereignty isn't popular.

☞ A Southern editor expresses a wish that his voice were as loud as thunder. He might as well wish at the same time that he had ideas worth expressing in so loud a voice.

☞ The Charlottesville Review says Gov. Letcher is out for Douglas, and the Richmond Index is to support the cause of the "Little Giant."

☞ Undoubtedly the Democratic party is dead, but it is the worst-behaved corpse we ever saw in our lives.

☞ The editor of the Western Atlas exclaims exultingly that he has "found a day." We expect 'tis the one we lost.

Prentice is smart, ain't you Prentice?
Harrodsburg Press.

Yes, Charlie.

☞ The Judge Haliburton who died at Halifax on the 26th inst. was not the author of Sam. Slick. The latter is now in England and a member of the Imperial Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

UNION MEETING IN NEW LIBERTY.—There will be a Bell and Everett ratification meeting at New Liberty, Owen county, on Thursday, the 2d of August. A tall pole will be raised upon the occasion, and the flag of the Constitution and the Union rolled out upon the air. Addresses will be made by Gen. Harlan, Mr. Wm. S. Rankin, and others. All are invited.

MR. BOLLING'S CARD.—We copy Mr. B.'s card from the Democrat of yesterday. We have no doubt that it is a plain statement of facts. Mr. Bolling was induced by the false assurances of some of the Democratic leaders in the Yancey-Breckinridge Convention at Frankfort to let his name be used in that body in the nomination of a candidate for the Clerkship. Those leaders imposed upon him by promises which they did not intend to keep and which they knew would not be kept. Of course they exulted in the apparent success of their dishonest stratagem, but their victim, we are not sorry to see, is disposed to be rebellious.

Mr. Bolling may need a little money to make his race. Has Mr. Simms given him that check for $10,000?

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.—The course of this paper in the pending canvass is justly exciting the indignation and disgust of the Union men of the whole country. Displaying the Union ticket at the head of its columns, the Patriot habitually addresses its resources of energy and acuteness, such as they are, to the task of depreciating the strength and prospects of the Union ticket in the South and of exaggerating the strength and prospects of the Disunion ticket. The Patriot labors at this despicable task from day to day with as much industry and mendacity if not as much subtlety and power as any avowed Republican paper in the North. Of course the Patriot's object is identical with that of its Republican confederates in the selfsame work. It does the same thing for the same purpose; which is, by convincing the moderate men of the North that the contest is really between the Republicans and the Disunionists, *to force the election of Lincoln by the people.*

This is the bad cause the Patriot really cherishes, and for which it is laboring with a pertinacity worthy of the good cause it professes, only to betray. Its success is naturally considerable. Its articles are reproduced with approbation and cited as authority by the Republican journals, which eagerly seize upon and parade its false statements and treacherous under-estimates as the concessions of a prominent champion of Bell and Everett in the South. In truth, we are disposed to think the Patriot is doing the Union party more real damage than all the professed organs of Lincoln combined. Its position as a Southern journal and as an avowed advocate of Bell and Everett gives to its blows a factitious force. Moreover, its blows, thus strengthened by circumstances, are directed towards our only vulnerable part, tending to make us weaker where alone we are relatively weak, and tending to make Lincoln stronger by the lessening of our strength.

Most richly does the Patriot deserve the hot and consuming scorn which is pouring on it from every manly Union heart that is aware of this vile conduct. If the miserable paper had a particle of self-respect or of political decency, it would at once unmask the Republican ticket at the head of its columns by taking down the bright names of Bell and Everett, and stand forth in its true colors. As it is, we are in favor of kicking it out of the fraternity of the Union press by one grand execration! And this is our share of the ceremony.

REPUDIATING THE SECESSIONISTS.—The Nashville Banner mentions the receipt of the Hayneville (Tenn.) Watchman, with the national Union flag flying at its head, inscribed with the noble names of Bell and Everett. The Watchman has heretofore supported the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, but cannot longer stand the sectional candidates and therefore abandons them for the standard bearers of our Union party. The Watchman is published in the heart of the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and promises to do yeoman service in the good cause. We take great pleasure and pride in laying before our readers the following passage from an article in the Watchman, which explains the reasons for the change in its political views:

It is with pride, and a consciousness that we are advocating the cause of truth, and the highest interest of the whole country, that we unfurl our banner to the breeze to-day, inscribed with the names of the ablest, most intelligent, incorruptible and patriotic statesmen, whom a benificent Providence has spared to a distracted country.

We shall labor for their election earnestly, believing that we are thus performing a duty we owe to ourselves and posterity. With bold and fearless speech to expose the corruptions of modern Democracy on the one hand, and the fanaticism of Black Republicanism on the other—both equally dangerous to our peace and prosperity as a nation—we shall deem a high and sacred privilege. With what ability we possess, we shall labor untiringly in behalf of that noble cause which has for its object—

"To establish justice and restore
That equity to the counsels of the nation of those corrupt and effete demagogues who have no higher object than to plunder and traffic in the spoils of office. To rally all the conservative elements of the North that there *is a Southern party with whom they can co-operate*, which is aiming neither to steal land from nature's domain, as a pearl, by illegal enactment, nor to re-open the African slave trade in disregard of law; nor—most heinous of all—"to prejudice the cotton States with revolution;" and, finally, to save the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to enforce the laws.

This is glorious, high-toned, patriotic language, and we are receiving daily assurances that the same sentiments are spreading throughout the South. We must, as we attempted to convince our readers yesterday, SHOW TO THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS AT THE NORTH THAT THERE IS A SOUTHERN PARTY WITH WHOM THEY CAN CO-OPERATE. We have candidates who stand upon a platform as broad as the entire Union, and who are every way worthy the confidence and support of every State in our extended Republic. There is no taint of sectionalism about them. They recognize the Union as it is, rock founded on the strength of its Constitution and the enforcement of the laws which give value, strength, and cordiality to the confederation of States. We can call upon all who desire the restoration of harmony to the councils of the nation, and the revival of that spirit of brotherly love which for so many years bound all sections of the Union together, to disolve the bonds which have united them with sectional or disunion parties and join the proud array marshalled by John Bell and Edward Everett, and thus draw together more closely the sympathies of a united, prosperous, and progressive people. We can ask them to battle for the Union within the Union, and find in the rich constitutional legacy given to us by our fathers all the guarantees to give permanence to that Union.

☞ Little more than five years ago the Louisville Courier was among the most zealous of Know-Nothing papers, and, if we may judge from one of its late remarks, it has no particular objection to the substance of Know-Nothingism now.

Mr. Breckinridge was reported by his own papers as having said in a speech at Cynthiana, that, other things being equal, he would sooner vote for a native than for a naturalized citizen, and sooner for a man of his own religious sect than for one of any other sect. The Courier doesn't deny that he said this, but tells its readers, that, it he did say it, "*it amounts to nothing.*"

So, in the Courier's opinion, the man, who declares that the place of a candidate's birth and his sectarian opinions constitute a proper and legitimate subject of inquiry and a proper and legitimate ground of action on the part of the voter, expresses a sentiment that is not at all objectionable. Such being the editor of the Courier's present position, the partition between him and Know-Nothingism is so thin that he could jump through it whenever necessary as easily as a circus-rider jumps through two or three thicknesses of paper stretched over a hoop.

☞ A Breckinridge paper in the interior of the State is especially shocked that there should have been any thought of molesting Humphrey Marshall in case of his attempting to speak at the Breckinridge ratification meeting. Most certainly any molestation offered to him would have been improper, discreditable, and disgraceful. If he wishes to speak here at any time, we hope that a fair hearing may be accorded to him by all who choose to be present. And yet it is not forgotten, that, a few years ago, when there had been disastrous scenes of violence in our city, and when other disastrous scenes of violence were apprehended, and when the organs of both parties were earnestly exhorting the whole community to moderation and forbearance, Humphrey Marshall made a speech at the Court House, which was vehemently denounced by his present friends as calculated and designed to excite strife and promote bloodshed. We know that he deprecated and condemned the Louisville Journal's exhortations to peace, and that his speech was regarded as especially meant to counteract the influence of our pacific recommendations.

☞ The Democratic war of factions still "trebly thunders on the gale." Each of the parties feels confident of success, and therefore presses its claims with a pertinacity which will not admit of compromise or adjustment. The Boston Traveller remarks with truth, that nearly all wars and revolutions have been brought about by this view of things, because the combatants often commit themselves too far to retreat, and are obliged to fight to save themselves from overwhelming disgrace and dishonor. In the outset of this Democratic feud, the leaders believed that they could postpone the claims of the Northwest just as they did in 1852 and 1856, by the dictation of the Senatorial oligarchy and the disciplinary drill of the general government. To their utter astonishment, however, the combined efforts of the Southern platoons and the government cohorts, dispensing all the federal power and patronage, failed to terrify the spartan band at the Northwest. If they were rebels they were still defiant and unsubdued. When a new game was tried, and while the President waged exterminating war in the North upon all the recreant Democrats within his reach, the South brought such a weight of terrorism and such a concentration of its secession sentiment to bear upon the few politicians and Congressmen from that section who had manifested a disposition to tolerate Douglas, that a regular stampede was produced, and the few who, like Fitzpatrick, Andrew Johnson, and others, had given Douglas assurances that they would stand by him, suddenly abandoned his cause. We have seen an affrighted herd of sheep taking alarm and all scampering after the bell wether to some remote portion of the pasture ground; there they would stop and rally, poke their noses towards the spot whence they fled, and, finding no cause of apprehension, would slowly wend their way back again, looking sheepish enough to defend the purity of their breed from the ovine couple that came out of the ark on Ararat. So it has been with the Douglasites, except in a few notable instances, one of which, the gallant bearing of Col. Harney and his Fitz-James-like valor, is deserving of all credit;

"He back'd against a rock he bore,
And firmly placed one foot before;
'Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!'"

But in the eyes of the Yanceyites we see no "respect mingled with surprise;"

"And the stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

On the contrary, the secessionists have stung the Douglas men to the very quick with their malicious taunts and overbearing contumely, until at last the war is renewed with more bitter rancor than at the first encounter. We have tried very hard to act as arbitrator between our old Democratic friends, but the effort is a hopeless one; we might as well attempt the task of separating two hyenas when quarreling over the division of a carcass, by promising them to divide it for them share and share alike; or we might, with more hope of success, essay to part the locked horns of two mad bulls amid the dust, sweat, blood, roaring, and ensanguined foam of the arena. The red flag of disunion is flaunted before their eyes; the high-heaped plunder of four years of a Presidential term is the subtle mine of sulphur to act upon their blood, and therefore we are reluctantly compelled to stand by and see this Kilkenny cat fight played out. "Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true."

☞ No more graceful compliment was ever bestowed on Edward Everett than that contained in the speech delivered by John C. Breckinridge in December last before the Democratic members of the Legislature in the hall of the House of Representatives. He spoke of him as belonging to a "noble and true" Northern element; as one of a band distinguished for "conservatism, culture, and patriotism," and desired to appeal to him and his associates, and "solemnly demand a general revolt of the virtue and loyalty of the country against the pernicious principles that threaten its safety, and when all the forces are arrayed in their proper ranks, we shall be able to see what remains to hope or fear."

Well, Edward Everett is in his "proper rank" on the National Union ticket for the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Breckinridge, with his political friends, is opposed to him. When shall we "be able to see what remains to hope" from this opposition, or to "fear" from "the pernicious principles" of those who nominated Mr. Breckinridge, and threaten the safety of the Union?

A NEW DRESS.—All things wear out in this world, and type-metal is not eternal. And so our friends of the Journal have been most incorruptible and patriotic statesmen, whom a benificent Providence has spared to a distracted country.

We shall labor for their election earnestly, believing that we are thus performing a duty we owe to ourselves and posterity. With bold and fearless speech to expose the corruptions of modern Democracy on the one hand, and the fanaticism of Black Republicanism on the other—both equally dangerous to our peace and prosperity as a nation—we shall deem a high and sacred privilege. With what ability we possess, we shall labor untiringly in behalf of that noble cause which has for its object—

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This is glorious, high-toned, patriotic language, and we are receiving daily assurances that the same sentiments are spreading throughout the South. We must, as we attempted to convince our readers yesterday, SHOW TO THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS AT THE NORTH THAT THERE IS A SOUTHERN PARTY WITH WHOM THEY CAN CO-OPERATE. We have candidates who stand upon a platform as broad as the entire Union, and who are every way worthy the confidence and support of every State in our extended Republic. There is no taint of sectionalism about them. They recognize the Union as it is, rock founded on the strength of its Constitution and the enforcement of the laws which give value, strength, and cordiality to the confederation of States. We can call upon all who desire the restoration of harmony to the councils of the nation, and the revival of that spirit of brotherly love which for so many years bound all sections of the Union together, to disolve the bonds which have united them with sectional or disunion parties and join the proud array marshalled by John Bell and Edward Everett, and thus draw together more closely the sympathies of a united, prosperous, and progressive people. We can ask them to battle for the Union within the Union, and find in the rich constitutional legacy given to us by our fathers all the guarantees to give permanence to that Union.

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Mr. Breckinridge was reported by his own papers as having said in a speech at Cynthiana, that, other things being equal, he would sooner vote for a native than for a naturalized citizen, and sooner for a man of his own religious sect than for one of any other sect. The Courier doesn't deny that he said this, but tells its readers, that, it he did say it, "*it amounts to nothing.*"

So, in the Courier's opinion, the man, who declares that the place of a candidate's birth and his sectarian opinions constitute a proper and legitimate subject of inquiry and a proper and legitimate ground of action on the part of the voter, expresses a sentiment that is not at all objectionable. Such being the editor of the Courier's present position, the partition between him and Know-Nothingism is so thin that he could jump through it whenever necessary as easily as a circus-rider jumps through two or three thicknesses of paper stretched over a hoop.

☞ A Breckinridge paper in the interior of the State is especially shocked that there should have been any thought of molesting Humphrey Marshall in case of his attempting to speak at the Breckinridge ratification meeting. Most certainly any molestation offered to him would have been improper, discreditable, and disgraceful. If he wishes to speak here at any time, we hope that a fair hearing may be accorded to him by all who choose to be present. And yet it is not forgotten, that, a few years ago, when there had been disastrous scenes of violence in our city, and when other disastrous scenes of violence were apprehended, and when the organs of both parties were earnestly exhorting the whole community to moderation and forbearance, Humphrey Marshall made a speech at the Court House, which was vehemently denounced by his present friends as calculated and designed to excite strife and promote bloodshed. We know that he deprecated and condemned the Louisville Journal's exhortations to peace, and that his speech was regarded as especially meant to counteract the influence of our pacific recommendations.

☞ The Democratic war of factions still "trebly thunders on the gale." Each of the parties feels confident of success, and therefore presses its claims with a pertinacity which will not admit of compromise or adjustment. The Boston Traveller remarks with truth, that nearly all wars and revolutions have been brought about by this view of things, because the combatants often commit themselves too far to retreat, and are obliged to fight to save themselves from overwhelming disgrace and dishonor. In the outset of this Democratic feud, the leaders believed that they could postpone the claims of the Northwest just as they did in 1852 and 1856, by the dictation of the Senatorial oligarchy and the disciplinary drill of the general government. To their utter astonishment, however, the combined efforts of the Southern platoons and the government cohorts, dispensing all the federal power and patronage, failed to terrify the spartan band at the Northwest. If they were rebels they were still defiant and unsubdued. When a new game was tried, and while the President waged exterminating war in the North upon all the recreant Democrats within his reach, the South brought such a weight of terrorism and such a concentration of its secession sentiment to bear upon the few politicians and Congressmen from that section who had manifested a disposition to tolerate Douglas, that a regular stampede was produced, and the few who, like Fitzpatrick, Andrew Johnson, and others, had given Douglas assurances that they would stand by him, suddenly abandoned his cause. We have seen an affrighted herd of sheep taking alarm and all scampering after the bell wether to some remote portion of the pasture ground; there they would stop and rally, poke their noses towards the spot whence they fled, and, finding no cause of apprehension, would slowly wend their way back again, looking sheepish enough to defend the purity of their breed from the ovine couple that came out of the ark on Ararat. So it has been with the Douglasites, except in a few notable instances, one of which, the gallant bearing of Col. Harney and his Fitz-James-like valor, is deserving of all credit;

"He back'd against a rock he bore,
And firmly placed one foot before;
'Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!'"

But in the eyes of the Yanceyites we see no "respect mingled with surprise;"

"And the stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

On the contrary, the secessionists have stung the Douglas men to the very quick with their malicious taunts and overbearing contumely, until at last the war is renewed with more bitter rancor than at the first encounter. We have tried very hard to act as arbitrator between our old Democratic friends, but the effort is a hopeless one; we might as well attempt the task of separating two hyenas when quarreling over the division of a carcass, by promising them to divide it for them share and share alike; or we might, with more hope of success, essay to part the locked horns of two mad bulls amid the dust, sweat, blood, roaring, and ensanguined foam of the arena. The red flag of disunion is flaunted before their eyes; the high-heaped plunder of four years of a Presidential term is the subtle mine of sulphur to act upon their blood, and therefore we are reluctantly compelled to stand by and see this Kilkenny cat fight played out. "Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true."

☞ No more graceful compliment was ever bestowed on Edward Everett than that contained in the speech delivered by John C. Breckinridge in December last before the Democratic members of the Legislature in the hall of the House of Representatives. He spoke of him as belonging to a "noble and true" Northern element; as one of a band distinguished for "conservatism, culture, and patriotism," and desired to appeal to him and his associates, and "solemnly demand a general revolt of the virtue and loyalty of the country against the pernicious principles that threaten its safety, and when all the forces are arrayed in their proper ranks, we shall be able to see what remains to hope or fear."

Well, Edward Everett is in his "proper rank" on the National Union ticket for the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Breckinridge, with his political friends, is opposed to him. When shall we "be able to see what remains to hope" from this opposition, or to "fear" from "the pernicious principles" of those who nominated Mr. Breckinridge, and threaten the safety of the Union?

A NEW DRESS.—All things wear out in this world, and type-metal is not eternal. And so our friends of the Journal have been most incorruptible and patriotic statesmen, whom a benificent Providence has spared to a distracted country.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT.
Of Massachusetts.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

State at Large:
W. H. WADSWORTH, of Mason.
E. L. V. WINKLE, of Pulaski.

District Electors:
1.—[illegible] BARBOUR, of Fulton.
2.—[illegible] LEAVITT, of Christian.
3.—WM. S. WIMPEE, of Harrison.
4.—W. A. HOSKINS, of Clinton.
5.—PHIL. LEE, of Bullitt.
6.—W. M. PITLEEDLER, of Owsley.
7.—W. C. BULLOCK, of Shelby.
8.—JNO. M. HARLAN, of Franklin.
9.—JOHN B. HUSTON, of Clarke.
10.—W. S. RANKIN, of Grant.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals,
GEN. LESLIE COMBS.
For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
J. W. DAVIS

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

MR. WADSWORTH.—We announced yesterday that W. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, one of the Union electors for the State at large, would meet Col. Hodge at Bowling Green and three or four other points. We have now the pleasure of announcing that he will follow all of Col. Hodge's appointments. They will unquestionably draw large crowds, for each of them is a worthy champion of his party. There is now no taller spirit in our Commonwealth than Mr. Wadsworth.

TREASON.—The Charleston Mercury is edited by the Rhett family, which was the controlling power of the Richmond Convention that nominated Breckinridge and Lane, and is undoubtedly the most reliable of all the exponents of the Breckinridge and Lane faction. That paper publishes approvingly the following treasonable project:

MR. EDITOR: I see it proposed in your paper of the 17th inst, in case of Lincoln's election, all the Southern States should recall their members from Congress and proceed forthwith to organize a Southern Confederacy. Now, with deference, allow me to ask whether such a mode of action would not savor strongly of retreat, to say the least. Remember, the city of Washington is on the southern frontier of Maryland, immediately adjoining the northern frontier of Virginia—on our own ground, therefore. Should not the Southern States rather instruct their members of Congress (in the case supposed) to enter the Capitol and hold it against the intrusion of any Northern member or members who may be the abettors of Lincoln, and who may claim entrance therein on the *first Monday of next December*. A "crisis" would undoubtedly be at hand, but the disturbers of the Confederacy should most certainly be driven beyond its pale. UNION.

In the same number of the Mercury, we find a long letter from the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, member of Congress from South Carolina, published with strong editorial commendation. From that letter we take the following bold avowal of disunion sentiment—the sentiment of the whole of the Breckinridge and Lane faction in the South:

In my judgment, if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election, the Governor should immediately assemble the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule. Before the tribunal of the world, and at the bar of history, we shall stand justified. Freedom is much more in the spirit of a people than in the forms of a government. We shall receive the plaudits of brave men for preserving freedom, and not reproaches for shattering a despotism.

Senator Hammond, in his unanswerable and consummate arguments on the admission of Kansas and "Squatter Sovereignty," has exposed the rotten and the rights of the case, on which both we may safely stand. This Union is just as travellers tell us many Eastern habitations are: a palace to look upon; all fair on its outside, and presenting the appearance of a house that should last for generations; but the master puts his walking-stick or his boot-heel through the rafters, and he finds that the whole edifice is eaten all the substance out of the timbers, and that all that he sees about him is a coating of paint, which an intrusive blow may disperse in a cloud of dust. The Judicial boards have already perished—the rulers are now ready to tumble in. We of the South have done everything to preserve the Union. We have yielded almost everything but our honors. Let us yield that only as an enemy yields his banner.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any rational and well-informed man that the fire-eaters are resolved to break up the Union if Lincoln shall be elected, and, what is more and worse, there cannot be the least doubt under heaven that their deliberate purpose in seceding at Charleston and afterwards seceding at Baltimore and breaking up the Democratic party by the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane was to secure the election of Lincoln. By their acts at Charleston and Baltimore, they knowingly and with malice aforethought did everything in their power to promote the very result, upon the occurrence of which they are avowedly determined to rend the Union in twain. The truth is, there are not in all the world outside of the United States, there are not in any foreign land, such zealous, relentless, bitter enemies of the American Union as the great mass of the party or faction that is now supporting John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency; and any honest patriot who is co-operating with them in this canvass must indeed be laboring under the influence of a most delorable and terrible delusion.

It is most likely, that, if Lincoln and Hamlin shall be elected by the people, the fire-eaters will either attempt to take exclusive possession of the Capitol or inaugurate at once some other project for the immediate dissolution of the Union. In that event, it will of course be the duty of the President of the United States to exercise at once the whole power confided to him by the Constitution to put down the rebellion and prevent the dismemberment of the republic. And it is peculiarly and most miserably unfortunate, that, at this particular time, we have a President who is notoriously under the control of the Disunionists, and who in all probability would quietly permit them to have their own way even if he did not actively cooperate with them for the consummation of their treasonable purposes. So it is at the best by no means improbable that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin by the popular vote would lead to the speedy, the immediate destruction of the Union. The treasonable designs of the fire-eaters would certainly be no valid objection to the election of a Republican President if we had the right kind of Chief Magistrate to deal with treason and traitors, but they constitute a very serious objection while we have such a sympathiser with traitors and treason as Mr. Buchanan, for we should have no regular, no constitutional means of meeting and quelling the treason, the whole machinery of administration being in the hands of the enemy.

We do not expect that the Republicans will give any weight to these considerations, nor do we ask them to do so. It is very natural for them to vote according to their own convictions and to risk the consequences. We address ourselves particularly to those who are not Republicans, and we appeal to them to prevent by all fair and honorable means the election of the Republican candidates, and most assuredly to prevent the election of the candidates of the treasonable party that contemplates the dissolution of the Union. We believe that the election of Mr. Lincoln under existing circumstances would be a great, a terrible national calamity, but certainly not a greater or more terrible one than the triumph of the party which deliberately intends to break up the Confederacy in the event of the success of the party of the North, and which, even as the matter now stands, would rather see the Union cloven down to-morrow than suffer it to stand another week. In our opinion, the time has come when all true patriots, all who have at heart the interests and rights of the whole country alike, should rally to the standard of Bell and Everett, those pure and noble and lofty statesmen, who bear proudly in their strong hands the banner of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws. Let Bell and Everett be elected, and the people of the North nor the people of the South could doubt that all their just rights would be vindicated and maintained, even the fiercest and fiercest of the disunionists would not dare to lay their sacrilegious hands upon the ark of the Union.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—North Carolina and the State elections for this year on Monday next, August 2d, when a Governor is to be chosen. John W. Ellis, the present incumbent, is the Democratic candidate, and John Pool the Opposition. The Bell and Everett men have a great interest in "that pool." On Monday week, August 6, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri will follow. Arkansas elects Governor and Congressmen; Johnson is the Democratic candidate for the former position and Rector is supported by the Opposition; it will be a very close race. Kentucky elects but one State officer, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Leslie Combs (Union), Clinton McClarty (Breckinridge), R. R. Bolling and Brent Hopkins (Ind.), are the candidates. Missouri will choose Governor, State officers, and Congressmen. Four candidates for Governor are in the field: Hancock (Yancey-Secessionist), Claiborne F. Jackson (Douglas), Temple Orr (Union), and James B. Gardenhire (Republican.)

☞Mr. Henry Hope, a prominent Democrat of Florida, has left the Disunion party. That party, we may say with truth and without irreverence, is "without God and without Hope in the world.

☞We do wonder whether the Breckinridge men of Kentucky and the South, who carry their heads so high, and who feel or affect such a detestation of Douglas and his party, disdaining or pretending to disdain the idea of having anything to do with them under any circumstances, are aware, that, according to the statement of the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Breckinridge's leading organ in New York, Mr. B. has written with his own hand a letter to that city, asking that his friends and the friends of Douglas shall unite and co-operate in New York. We do not care to deny that Douglas and his supporters deserve all the measureless denunciation which the Breckinridge men of Kentucky and the South are bestowing upon them, we do not care to deny that they are Abolitionists, bitter enemies of Southern rights and Southern interests, but, if they are, what is John C. Breckinridge, who advises that his friends shall form a league, a union, a coalition with them upon the basis of an equal division of the electors between Douglas and himself?

Not only does Mr. Breckinridge advise this, but his peculiar friends, his leading friends, everywhere throughout the non-slaveholding States are zealously acting upon the advice. In New York, in Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Indiana, in short in every free State, the Breckinridge men are openly suing to the Douglas men for an alliance, proposing to support a half-and-half ticket. Such a proposal on the part of the Breckinridge men, when we consider that they broke up the Convention at Charleston and broke up the Democratic party, upon the assumed ground that Douglas was so utterly obnoxious that they scorned to have anything to do with him even though they knew him to be the choice of a majority of the delegates of the Democracy of the nation, is assuredly one of the most impudent things ever heard of in the history of politics; and we are not surprised that the friends of Douglas should reject it everywhere, as they do, with derision and disdain. But our chief purpose in calling attention to these matters is to suggest to the Breckinridge men of Kentucky and the South the extreme propriety of their lowering their crests a little, and not a very little either. We think that they may well cease to "talk big," to deport themselves insolently, to put on airs, when they see that their own candidate Mr. John C. Breckinridge and all his and their friends in more than half of the States of the Union, although approving and upholding the disruption of the Democratic Conventions as a means of defeating Douglas, are begging for a treaty of alliance with the Douglas men, being perfectly willing and more than willing to vote for Douglas electors if the Douglas men will but vote for a like number of Breckinridge electors. So let the Breckinridge men of the South remember, let them lay the fact to their hearts, that every word they say against Douglas and his friends is a word said against men with whom Breckinridge himself and all his followers in the major part of the Union are begging an alliance—though begging, thank heaven, in vain. What proud-spirited and patriotic citizen would be a Breckinridge man anywhere when Breckinridge himself and Breckinridge's friends everywhere except in the South occupy a position so ridiculous, so absurd, so abject?

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—A friend writes to the Nashville Patriot from Mitchellsville, Tenn., and says the Bell and Everett men in that vicinity are perfectly enthusiastic. Douglas will get a respectable vote there. Last Monday the two factions of the Democracy held separate ratification meetings in Simpson, Ky. They were represented about equally—speaking at the same time from different stumps. Col. John A. Finn, who had been selected by the Kentucky Democratic State Convention as Elector for the Third Congressional District, is for Douglas. Many of the leading Democrats of Simpson county, and a majority of the party in that county, are for Douglas. The Union party held a meeting at Franklin, Ky., on Wednesday last, and they were to form a Bell and Everett Club at Mitchellsville in a few days.

GEORGETOWN, July 24, 1860.

Editors Louisville Courier: The Bell and Douglas men here won't bet on Kentucky against Breckinridge, unless they are given five thousand majority.—*Courier.*

A gentleman who knows all about the matter gives us the facts. They are as follows: A Mr. G. W. D. was boasting in Georgetown that Kentucky would give Breckinridge ten thousand majority. A Union man, intending of course to get as safe a thing as he could, offered to bet that it would not give him five thousand majority. The Union man then offered to bet him that the State would go for Bell and let him hold the stakes himself, and he backed out. A Douglas man offered to bet him that the State would not go for Breckinridge, and he "took water" again!

Who on earth can have sent the despatch to the Courier?

☞The Louisville Courier makes a parade about a bet said to have been offered at Lexington and not taken, that Breckinridge will carry Kentucky. A bet may have been offered which the party to whom it was offered could not take at the time for lack of funds, but most certainly all who want to bet on Kentucky's going for Breckinridge can and will be very promptly accommodated to any amount they think proper to name. Let them send their offers to Louisville, and they will receive prompt attention. The Courier can see from the columns of the Democrat that any of its friends, who choose to step into the Democrat office, will be accommodated to a small amount on the spot. Will any of them choose to step in?

SIGNIFICANT.—Senator Pugh, in his ratification speech, said:

If we are driven to a bargain, let us in God's name go to some party that recognizes all the States in the Union alike. [A voice—"The Union party."

Significant, is it? Significant of what? That the Douglas men are hopelessly bankrupt, and are preparing to sell out to Bell and Everett. Let Democrats note this fact.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

If there is any significance of weakness to be drawn from the proffer to unite with the Union men, Breckinridge must be weak indeed, for we find the Breckinridge men in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, making distinct propositions to the friends of Bell and Everett to join forces in a common onslaught upon Douglas and Lincoln.

A prominent Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania admitted in this city last Tuesday that Pennsylvania will not vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.—*Lan., Jour.*

Who was he? Let us have his name. A man who would give such an opinion ought not to be ashamed to give it the weight of his name. What prominent Republican member of Congress from this State was it? No dodging. Out with his name.—*Pittsburg Gazette*

If we had thought proper to give the gentleman's name, we should of course have given it when we spoke of the admission made by him. And, if the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette wishes us to give it now or hereafter, perhaps he might as well ask for it in rather more civil language than his taste seems to have prompted him to use.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says M. Duboys de Saligny, the Special Minister of France to Mexico, is expected to arrive there about September 1st, to consult with the Washington Cabinet, prior to intervening in the affairs of that country. The purpose of the Emperor Napoleon was communicated to the State Department through the French Legation there, and American cooperation solicited. This was promptly declined as contrary to our national policy, though no objection was made to the course proposed to be pursued by France. England unites with France in a guaranty that religious toleration shall be made the basis of settlement.

☞Last April Thomas B. O'Hara, a young lawyer, late of New York, but then residing in Knoxville, was ridden upon a rail by the citizens of that place. He is, it seems, a Roman Catholic, and he gave offence by his sweeping assertions as to the unchastity of Protestant women. He left for Cincinnati, and a few days ago his father and himself instituted a suit for $10,000 damages in the Federal Court in Knoxville against fourteen citizens of the place. If he was guilty of the offence imputed to him, as no doubt he was, he didn't get more than one half of the punishment he deserved. The only good cause of regret is that it wasn't administered legally.

☞The Courier anathematizes both Bolling and Richardson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, because they are bolters and deserters, and it says they will meet their reward, as "retribution may be deferred for a little time, but it will come as surely as it will be terrible." If retribution for bolting and deserting party nominations and candidates is so inevitable, we pity the Courier when its terrible day comes, for it has sinned in that manner so flagrantly that all great Neptune's waters cannot wash it clean.

☞The Nashville Union thinks that we "understand multiplication remarkably well." The late Democratic party certainly understood division.

A bet of $1,000 is offered in the Lexington Statesman that Clint McClarty is elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Face the music! *Courier.*

A gentleman of this city, who is tired of seeing this in the Courier, requests us to say, that, if the thousand dollars shall be deposited in any designated bank, he will meet it with a like amount, and that if a few thousands be added to it, he will still be a ready and willing customer. So the Courier may now remove the banter from its columns.

There is another element at the North, not large, but NOBLE AND TRUE. It consists of the scattered cohorts of the old Whig party, of men like EVERETT, Choate, and their associates, whose conservatism, culture, and patriotism, *rebelled against the Republican alliance.* *John C. Breckinridge.*

Do you think, fellow citizens, that Mr. Everett cannot be trusted upon the slavery question? And, if you will not trust *him*, will you trust his *endorser?*

☞The Louisville Democrat is daily pouring tremendous broadsides into the Breckinridge faction and seems to have crippled the poor craft most miserably. We hear nothing in reply except at long intervals the low, sad boom of a pitiful gun that appears to have scarcely powder enough in it to propel the ball from the muzzle.

The Louisville Journal says that the Democratic party died because there was too much of it. There is no danger of the Bell and Everett party ever dying from the same cause. *Bardstown Gazette.*

True, there could no more be too much of the Bell and Everett party than there could of truth and justice and honesty and patriotism and goodness.

☞Fowler the absconding New York Postmaster was an old free soiler as well as a free spoiler. His successor John A. Dix is also a free soiler and when he took the office went in with the reputation of an inflexibly honest man. We hope that his corrupt association will not corrupt him.

The question is discussed whether the savages enjoy life. We suppose they do, as they always seem anxious to take it when they get a chance. *Kentucky State Flag.*

The question is sometimes discussed whether the Democratic editors enjoy wit. We suppose some of them do, as they steal it whenever they have an opportunity.

☞We learn that a man calling himself L. B. Quackenbush presented to a gentleman in Arkansas what purported to be a letter of introduction from us and was subsequently guilty of gross misconduct. We never gave him a letter of introduction to anybody and never to our knowledge saw him.

☞If Dick Bolling is, as the Yancey-Breckinridge men call him, a bolter, they ought to adopt him as their special favorite. The Yancey-Breckinridge party owes its very existence to a big bolt and consists of bolters and nothing but bolters.

☞Remember, Democrats of Kentucky, that Mr. James Guthrie, the tallest and truest spirit among you, pronounces the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane a sectional nomination and refuses it his support. If you doubt this, ask the Courier and make it speak.

☞The Fernando Wood-peckers are tapping the New York treasury with terribly long bills, one of which is for $81,000, the hotel expenses of the Japanese embassy. They will soon leave the municipal exchequer a mere "hollow beech tree."

☞It is a question whether the Democratic party is divided from the head down to the lower extremity or right across the belly—whether it is a case of long division or short division.

☞If the old philosopher said truly that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a philanthropist, what shall we say of the woman who causes a dozen babies to grow where none grew before?

☞A Georgia paper says that if Douglas visits that State he may be tarred and feathered. Ah, Giant, if they feather you, let the feathers grow to quills, and you'll make a first-rate porcupine.

☞What kind of weather do you call this, Sir? Why, I think from all I see and hear around me, that it is Bell-weather.

☞A little Locofoco editor calls us a *villian.* He can play the villain better than he can spell it.

☞Mrs. Swisshelm has come out for Lincoln and Hamlin. We are afraid that we and our dear Jane will never *get together.*

☞We are always glad to hear from the writer of the following letter:

OCT IN THE COUNTRY, 19 July, 1860.

Editors of the Louisville Journal:

We are becoming familiar with the startling term "Southern Confederacy." It is suggestive of treason, and we cannot separate, even in thought, the treason and the traitor. There can be no crime without a *criminal.* It is a theme of deep and painful reflection. Who are the authors and promoters of this movement? What are its objects, and what are to be its results, are problems difficult of solution; the motives and hopes of its projectors are hard to fathom. The Democratic party has for the last twenty years existed by fraud and violence. Its decadence since the days of Van Buren have been from bad to worse. Such an end, as it is now approaching, has been manifest to all reflecting men of all parties; from the insane and fanatical elements of which it is composed, its destruction by its own hands would be looked on as a natural death. If a coroner's jury should be called to sit on its remains and to investigate the cause of its demise, the verdict would be, that the party "had committed suicide in a fit of insanity."

Now, if this last had act of a bad-spent life involves nothing more than the destruction of the Democratic party, its felonious death would be the most popular act of its long and misspent life; and while we contemplate its bloated and hideous corpse, festering, fermented, and rotten from its head to its heels, from the mummy at the White House to the obscene and wriggling worms that furnish the only signs of vitality in its extremities, we feel something of gratitude to the hand that ended its career. That anything good can spring out of this loathsome mass of rottenness and corruption is not to be expected, or even hoped. Some benign exercise may spring from this pile of moral and political ordure to perish with the next morning's sun; but if like produces like, this new body will exhibit in an aggravated degree all the mental, moral, and physical evils that afflicted and depraved its unhappy parent.

Now if ever a Southern Confederacy is erected, it will be a foul birth, off-shoot, and spawn of the dead and decayed Democratic party; the question naturally suggests itself, what States of this Union are to be separated from their sister States, and be constituted into a Southern Confederacy; or in other words, what shall be the territorial limits of this Confederacy? Where shall we begin and where shall we draw the line? Are we to throw in all the slave States; or shall we take only such as have a majority of Seceders in them; and how is this to be ascertained? Shall the poll-book of the next November election decide. We have it now. We will set it down that all who vote for Breckinridge and Lane are Seceders, and all Seceders are in favor of a Southern Confederacy; and, though this hypothesis is much more favorable to the Southern Confederacy than the result will prove, yet for the sake of the argument, we yield the point, that all who sustain Mr. Breckinridge are for a Southern Confederacy. What a true old saw, that we know not what a day may bring forth; and much less do we know what one hundred days will bring forth. But we do know that a great change must be wrought, or the November election will tell the tale of the "Southern Confederacy" and Mr. Breckinridge and many a vaunting, swaggering political turncoat who now advocates his cause.

But how is this Southern Confederacy to be erected? and of what States shall it be composed? Tested by Mr. Breckinridge's present prospects, we doubt if it can be made up down to a single State, and that *one State* casts the total of eight electoral votes. What a prospect for a Southern Confederacy!

I do not wish to be understood that Mr. Breckinridge will in my opinion carry but a single State. I believe it probable that he will get a plurality of the popular vote in more than one State; but can any man name more than one State in which Mr. B. will get a majority of the votes cast in November. Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and with some show of probability, but even these States are by no means certain; and if they were, tack them on to South Carolina, and what a Southern Confederacy we should have.

I would respectfully inquire of the friends of Mr. Breckinridge what they think of his own State, old Kentucky (blessed be every foot of her soil, for it is holy ground), joining the Southern Confederacy! If you think, gentlemen, you have any show for Kentucky, just pop the question to her to-day, and she will pop you where the last Burr ought to have been. In the first place Bell will carry Kentucky over all parties. Of the votes that Breckinridge and Douglas will get two-thirds—out of the remaining third Lincoln will get a smart sprinkle—balance, say 20,000, out of near 150,000 votes, placed to the credit of Mr. Breckinridge, and you have his capital stock to begin a Southern Confederacy with in his native State. I think this is treating Mr. Breckinridge liberally; if he fall as many votes as he would get if the election came off next Monday. What may be accomplished in the succeeding hundred days we cannot predict, but this we do know, that there is but one "sweet Omen" in Kentucky. With your permission I will write again.

K.

CALHOUN, KY., July 22, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The Union party have been, from the necessity of their principles, for the last four years silent but unswerving in this section of the State, but since the nomination of the great conservative champions of the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," Bell and Everett, there has been a waking up of the sleeping sentiment, and a deep, strong, and enthusiastic recognition of the *men and the measures* adopted at the Union Convention at Baltimore, and the enthusiasm burst forth to-day upon the promulgation of some of the Douglas Democrats that they would hold a ratification meeting and hoist a Douglas pole in this place.

They came in town with an ox team this morning, drawing a *scaly* bark hickory sapling, when, lo and behold! there were on the banks of Green River congregated a silent yet determined crowd, hoisting a beautiful pole 90 feet high, of symmetrical proportions, which was crowned before noon with a hand-some flag with the inscription *"Bell and Everett and the Union."*

The enthusiasm burst forth when the colors were unfurled to the breeze, and three cheers were given from the bottom of many hearts for Bell and Everett.

At this point the Union men dispersed and proceeded each to his avocation.

The Douglas party were so taken aback and mortified at their sorry turn out that they dispersed and blew up their hounds and went a *deer driving.* They adjourned to meet another day.

Although in the midst of opposing elements we are firm and will do our duty in the coming campaign.

Very respectfully, UNION.

☞Some of the prophets of Europe foretell a famine there, and some of those of the United States predict the triumph of the secessionists here. Either the prophets are in a bad way or the world is.

☞The Selma Sentinel counts up sixteen Democratic papers in the State of Alabama that are for Douglas and Johnson.

CALEB CUSHING.—The gentleman whose name heads this article was elected President of the Democratic National Convention when it assembled at Charleston. He adjourned the Convention to meet at Baltimore the 18th of June, and when the delegates assembled there he took his seat as President, but finally abandoned it and joined the Yanceyites, and they appointed him their presiding officer. It is generally believed that Mr. Buchanan will appoint Cushing to the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Cushing was regarded whilst in the Whig ranks as an unprincipled man. His recorded opinions upon the subject of slavery show him to be an Abolitionist, dyed in the wool. Here is the evidence: Cushing being a member of Congress when the people of the territory of Arkansas applied for admission as a State, delivered a speech, in Committee of the Whole, in which he said:

The extraordinary circumstances under which I rise to address the Committee impel me to brevity and succinctness; but they would afford me no justification for a passive acquiescence in the admission of Arkansas into the Union with all the *sins* of its Constitution upon its head. The Constitution of Arkansas, as communicated to Congress in the memorial of the people of that territory praying to be admitted into the Union, contains the following clause: "The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States." This provision of the Constitution of Arkansas is condemned by those whom I represent on this occasion as *Anti-Republican, as wrong* on general principle of civil polity, and as unjust to the inhabitants of the non-slaveholding States. They object to it as being, in effect, a provision to render slavery perpetual in the new State of Arkansas. *I concur in reprobating such a clause.* I cannot, by any vote of mine, ratify or sanction a Constitution of government which undertakes, in this way, to foreclose in advance, the progress of civilization and liberty forever." Vol. 1 p. 632, Benton's 30 Years Views.

The Bill passed notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Cushing. Yeas 143; nays 60. See journal H. R. 1st session, 24th Congress, p. 1003.

☞The Indiana Locofocos have got a fellow, named Dick Ryan, that they employ to speak for them in different parts of the State. He made a speech at Vincennes last Saturday night, and the following from the Vincennes Gazette shows what order of human beings he belongs to:

We are told that the Irish demagogue, Dick Ryan, in his speech on Saturday night, said Lincoln was a "d—n son of a b—h." The difference of opinion is as to whether he called him a "dirty, low, d—n son of a b—h," or a "d—n low, lousy son of a b—h"—a prominent Democrat asserting the truth of the latter version of his remarks, and says he is willing to be qualified as to its truthfulness.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IGUN AT THE SOUTH—PREPARTIONS FOR DISUNION.

It is not without the gravest apprehensions for the future that we regard the present threatening appearance of the political horizon. Ever since the meeting of the Charleston Convention the disunion party in the South has been preparing for the dissolution of the confederacy—an event which, at first regarded by the conservative party as the great majority of the people, North and South, has come latterly to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion—one which might be temporarily arrested, but which can by no means be entirely averted.

It is time now that our people should look at this matter as it stands. We feel bound to lay before the country this morning the evidence that the South has already made arrangements to secede peaceably from the Union in the event of the election of Lincoln, who seems morally certain to obtain a majority of votes in the electoral college. We command, then, to the careful attention of our readers the elaborate manifesto of the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, and the brief, but no less important, letter of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, which will be found in our impression of to-day. We are aware that both these gentlemen are ranked as "fire-eaters" at the North, but we know, also, that they represent the general feeling in the cotton States, and that the cry of secession, which was raised four years ago, comes up now with redoubled vigor, and that some of the most prominent Union men in 1856 are now foremost in the ranks of the seceders.

If we examine Mr. Keitt's argument critically, we shall find that his premises are plainly stated, and his conclusions worked out clearly and logically. He employs no bombastic phrases by way of illustration; his style is calm and temperate, and he writes like a man who expresses the deliberate convictions of a powerful party, rather than one who gives vent to his own crude and ill-digested fancies. In his letter the position of the Republican party is fairly stated. He accepts for the party creed Mr. Sumner's views: first, that slavery is barbarous, and the South necessarily in a savage state; second, that the South, being inferior in civilization, it is the very tribunary to the North, which section is hereafter to be the sole fountain of political power. What follower of Lincoln's banner can deny that these are the issues of his party, as presented by Seward, Sumner, Helper, and other leaders and teachers of the Republican masses. Mr. Keitt proceeds to prove that the "impending crisis" is upon us—that the "irrepressible conflict" is "a living and terrible reality." He asks, pertinently, what would have become of the government had the Black Republicans held the executive when the John Brown affair took place at Harper's Ferry. His sympathies would have sided with him of course, and the land would have been deluged with fraternal blood. The result of the South is "loyalty in the Union, or Independence out of it." If the party which John Brown represented succeed in the next election, "loyalty to the Union will be treason to the South."

Mr. Keitt calls for a union of all parties in the South for Breckinridge and Lane, but he has evidently very little hope of their election. He is prepared for the inevitable result. He advises secession, and points the way towards such a consummation, and closes with a description of the fortunes of our political system, in which, though overdrawn, there is too much that is undeniably true.

The letter of Mr. Yancey advances the same conclusions as that of Mr. Keitt, and since the 10th of June the "League of United Southerners" has not been idle. Already the cotton States are prepared for revolution. The piece is loaded. The torch is lighted. The fire-eater stands by his gun waiting for the fatal signal.

It is not alone the evidence of Messrs. Keitt and Yancey which we have upon this subject. The influential Southern journals declare that the issue is between the North and the South, as represented by Lincoln and Breckinridge; that the South will be defeated, and that the State Legislatures must be prepared for the worst. In the Gulf States the feeling in favor of secession seems quite unanimous, the border States are undecided, and there is a dark cloud which seems to shadow Virginia. The great landed proprietors of the South believe that, in the event of Lincoln's election, there would be no adequate security for their property, and are, therefore, preparing to reassume the powers delegated to the general government. We cannot resist the conviction that they are terribly in earnest.

That the South would be disappointed in the movement, there is no reasonable doubt. The vote of that section will be given to Breckinridge and Lane. The Southern Senators and members of the House would go to Richmond instead of Washington. Congress being opened in regular form, Mr. Breckinridge would be declared President of the United Southern republic, and the government must be organized. Months after the result of the November election is made known. There is really nothing to prevent such action on the part of Mr. Lincoln should he be elected President?" It takes the wind out of them.—*Exchange.*

In view of this state of things, we deem it to be our duty to warn parties interested of the danger which threatens them. So far as we can see, the Breckinridge movement at the North will avail nothing. Lincoln will be the Northern President, and Breckinridge the Southern. The excitement which will ensue in commercial and monetary affairs will be thrown cannot be described. Trade will receive a blow compared to which the panic of 1857 was a mere flurry; stocks will go down to within a fraction of nothing; all kinds of property will depreciate in value, and the fortunes accumulated by years of toil will be swept away in a moment.

We advise our readers to prepare for the coming crisis. Between this time and November something may be saved from the wreck. Merchants who have dealings with Southern traders will do well to close as much of them as soon as possible. Holders of Southern State, railway or city stocks, or securities of the general government, should realize upon them at once. Bankers at home and abroad should be prepared for the inevitable panic in financial affairs. The crisis is imminent. The dissolution of the Union is a fact only of determination. Let us be prepared to meet the doom which the trading politicians and crazy fanatics of the day have precipitated upon the republic."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NEWPORT, Ky., July, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: The cause of "Bell and Everett is progressing finely in this section." We will give the ticket a majority in old Campbell. We had Gen. Combs with us last week and he made a great many votes by his presence. His majority in this city will be from three to four hundred, if all parties from the insane and fanatical elements of which it is composed, its destruction by its own hands would be looked on as a natural death. If a coroner's jury should be called to sit on its remains and to investigate the cause of its demise, the verdict would be, that the party "had committed suicide in a fit of insanity."

Now, if this last had act of a bad-spent life involves nothing more than the destruction of the Democratic party, its felonious death would be the most popular act of its long and misspent life; and while we contemplate its bloated and hideous corpse, festering, fermented, and rotten from its head to its heels, from the mummy at the White House to the obscene and wriggling worms that furnish the only signs of vitality in its extremities, we feel something of gratitude to the hand that ended its career. That anything good can spring out of this loathsome mass of rottenness and corruption is not to be expected, or even hoped. Some benign exercise may spring from this pile of moral and political ordure to perish with the next morning's sun; but if like produces like, this new body will exhibit in an aggravated degree all the mental, moral, and physical evils that afflicted and depraved its unhappy parent.

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They came in town with an ox team this morning, drawing a *scaly* bark hickory sapling, when, lo and behold! there were on the banks of Green River congregated a silent yet determined crowd, hoisting a beautiful pole 90 feet high, of symmetrical proportions, which was crowned before noon with a hand-some flag with the inscription *"Bell and Everett and the Union."*

The enthusiasm burst forth when the colors were unfurled to the breeze, and three cheers were given from the bottom of many hearts for Bell and Everett.

At this point the Union men dispersed and proceeded each to his avocation.

The Douglas party were so taken aback and mortified at their sorry turn out that they dispersed and blew up their hounds and went a *deer driving.* They adjourned to meet another day.

Although in the midst of opposing elements we are firm and will do our duty in the coming campaign.

Very respectfully, UNION.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

☞Clinton McClarty is personally a very estimable gentleman, but, in the existing complications of our State and National politics, every vote cast for him is unquestionably a vote or an indefinite number of votes for Abraham Lincoln. The election of McClarty in August would tend with mighty if not with irresistible power to bring about Lincoln's election in November. There is strong reason to fear that McClarty's election would render the election of Lincoln inevitable. We know what we are saying, and we mean every syllable of it. We have weighed the thought and measured the language.

At the risk of wearying our readers with the iteration of this point we shall venture to develope it once more. Its importance cannot be easily overrated. The pending national struggle hinges on it, and Heaven only knows what besides this struggle.

It is undeniable that the retired and silent men of the North, who have no close connection with any party but who prefer Bell and Everett above all other candidates in the field, have it in their power to elect or reject Lincoln. His fate is in their hands. They hold the keys of Republican victory or defeat. The Republicans themselves admit this in opening their whole battery of chicanery upon these quiet men. The entire Republican canvass in the North presupposes the fact. It is also undeniable that these decisory men generally, whilst preferring the Union ticket to every other, will, if compelled to choose between the Republican ticket and the Disunion ticket, take the former. Whatever may be said of the propriety or impropriety of this determination, its existence is not to be disputed. Nobody seriously questions it. If established by nothing else, it is shown plainly by the desperate and even dishonest attempts which the Republican champions are now everywhere making to prove that the choice of these party arbiters in the North is actually narrowed down to the Republican ticket and the Disunion ticket. The advocates of Lincoln of course know perfect

ROGER W. HANSON, Esq.—The Lexington Observer says this distinguished popular orator addressed immense audiences at Maysliek on Saturday, and at Flemingsburg on Monday last. His speeches at both places are represented to have been surpassingly able, and to have created an enthusiasm among the friends of Bell and Everett which will be attended with the happiest effects. Capt. Hanson is one of the most powerful speakers in Kentucky, and having entered into this canvass with his whole soul, his efforts from now till November will tell with tremendous effect.

READ THE NOBLE LETTER BELOW.—Some of the organs and orators of the Yancey-Breckinridge party amongst us, as we have noticed elsewhere, are seeking to injure the Union cause by parading the fact that John Bell, nearly forty years ago, before the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties, when he was an ardent Jackson man, and when he was canvassing for office as such, expressed his opposition to the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and condemned the means by which its chief had been elected, though not, whatever may be said or hinted to the contrary, in the offensive forms of condemnation current at the time. Let this qualification be noted. As Mr. Clay was not only a member of the Adams Administration but was instrumental in bringing it into existence, the Yancey-Breckinridge organs and orators, or a few of them, imagine that by airing the abovementioned forgotten scrap of political biography, and glossing it to suit their purpose, they can prejudice the Whigs of Kentucky against John Bell, regardless of the fact that the ingenuous and loyal Tennessean, when time had developed the principles of Jackson and illustrated those of the Adams Administration together with the character of its peerless Secretary, rallied generously under the Whig banner upheld by Mr. Clay, and ever afterwards followed that banner in the hands of this matchless leader with a fidelity and zeal that knew no shrinking and no abatement. All this they disregard.

The mousing partisans who have dragged the harmless diluvian record into view disregard this fact, but the Whigs whom the exhibition is designed to play upon will not and do not disregard it, and first and most conspicuous amongst them all in regarding it, and regarding it aright, is the worthy son of the great patriot whose deathless fame his enemies are thus seeking to fashion into weapons against the Union, that Union for which he lived and died, that glorious Union for the perpetuation of which he poured out his life in one splendid libation to Liberty. Writing to a Committee of the Bell and Everett men of Mason county, writing in sight of Ashland where "after life's fitful fever" sleeps the form of his immortal father, Thomas H. Clay, conversant from his childhood with this whole matter, as we have reason to know, declares his cordial, heartfelt, and enthusiastic support of Bell and Everett in the subjoined emphatic and eloquent letter. Let it be read everywhere as an overwhelming response to the miserable charlatanry which the lifelong enemies of the dead patriot are attempting to practise upon his lifelong friends:

MANSFIELD, near LEXINGTON, }
July 16th, 1860. }

I have received the very kind and complimentary invitation of a committee of my political brethren of the county of Mason, to be present at a Grand Mass Meeting of the people of said county, on Saturday, July 21st, 1860, for the purpose of forming the election of John Bell and Edward Everett, and appending to it your very friendly and pressing wishes that I should be with you on that interesting occasion.

I regret that my recent severe afflictions, in the death of a beloved daughter and her infant son, and my previous engagements, preclude me from joining you. I am with the Union cause from the heart and soul, and when has Mason county ever gone wrong?

You know how long and how ardently, for the sake of our common country, I have labored to defeat, and have desired to see the downfall of this corrupt and bloated Democratic party. Entertaining the same political views which my father held and so long sustained, I shrink not now to be identified and inculcated, both by his example and his teaching, if I did not rejoice in the almost certain dissolution of this heterogeneous mass of wrong, based upon the best interests and prosperity of the confederacy.

The unhallowed ambition of its leaders and its own corruptions, have produced its disintegration, and I thank my God that in all probability I shall live to see the day when it shall be swept from the face of our beloved country. It is said that many good and conservative men in the election of 1856 voted for Buchanan on the ground of his greater availability in defeating the Republican candidate. These men, if it be so, must by this time have seen their error; that both the Republican and Democratic parties are equally sectional, and I think in the future may be safely counted as the supporters of National and Union candidates. I believe also that there are many good Democrats who rejoice to see the party chains by which they have been so long bound, falling from around them, and leaving them free and unshackled to pursue hereafter that course which patriotism and duty alike indicate.

Since the election of 1856, the united Democracy, aided by many conservative men, could carry this State but by a little over 7,000 majority, what prospect have they of success, divided as they now are between Breckinridge and Douglas?

We have good and cheering news from all quarters. Missouri will throw off the yoke of Democracy. She has no longer a Benton to goad her through this Scylla and Charybdis. The New England States are awakening from the dream of sectionalism, and the guidance of incompetent politicians, and the conservative men are putting on their old armor and will advance to the conflict with the glorious motto of the "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws" emblazoned on their shields.

The limits of a letter will not allow me to give the many and strong reasons I entertain for believing in the success of this great Union movement in the election of November next.

Very truly, your friend,
THOS. H. CLAY.

"STILL THEY COME"—For weeks past subscribers to the Weekly Journal have been pouring in upon us at an unprecedented rate, and last week we unfortunately found out too late that our edition would be inadequate to supply the demand, although we had added one thousand copies to our previously large circulation. We have again increased the number of our issue, and still we fear we shall be in the same predicament. Our new subscribers may rest assured that they shall be supplied with all practicable haste, but it takes time to register their names in our mail books. Others shall be no disappointment in the future if Dupont & Co. can make paper enough for us. We are delighted to see the spirit manifested among the Union men in circulating National Union papers. Let it be continued until November; let the proper documents be scattered over the land and we shall have no fears from the success either of the Republicans at the North or the Secessionists at the South.

☞The most unheard of exertions will be used to carry this State next Monday in the interests of Breckinridge and Secession. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says the President—that good old public functionary who so deprecates all interference in elections—has ordered the heads of departments to give all their subordinates, who are residents in Kentucky, two weeks vacation, in order that they may come home to vote at the August election. Of course they will in the exercise of the most invaluable franchise of freemen, be compelled to vote just as old Buck wants them to, and the martinets throughout Kentucky will stand ready to make them toe the mark.

☞Mr. John C. Breckinridge, speaking the other day of the Hon. James Guthrie, tauntingly expressed a determination to *"snarl him before November."* If he meant that he will compel Mr. Guthrie to declare for either himself or Mr. Douglas, he is probably proposing to himself a work that he can't perform. Mr. Guthrie holds that both of the Democratic nominations are sectional, and we don't believe that a forty-Breckinridge power could force him to declare for either.

Mr. J. C. B. had better beware lest, while undertaking to unearth others, he get earthed himself.

☞It is said that the Breckinride men threaten to throw a bomb-shell into the Union camp. If they put Humphrey Marshall into their mortar and discharge him into our camp, we shall no doubt see the biggest bomb that ever exploded among us.

☞When we first ascended the editorial tripod we made it a rule never to puff or recommend to our readers anything, unless the article noticed possessed, in our opinion, genuine merit. But when an article is presented to our observation possessing these qualities, we consider it due to our patrons to make it known to them. We therefore call the attention of our readers to a new discovery for afflicted man. The "Cherokee Remedy" for the permanent cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all diseases of the urinary organs, is compounded solely from *Buchu, Kava Kava, Sarsaparilla*, a pleasant and delicious syrup; our best physicians prescribe this "Remedy" in preference to the nauseous and debilitating preparations heretofore used. To the afflicted we say, beware of those quacks who will not only do you no good, but will ruin you both in pocket and constitution. Use the "Cherokee Remedy," and then you can depend upon getting an article of real worth and merit. See new advertisement in another column.—*Memphis Daily Appeal.*
jy26 eodecw&weow1m 16th

☞"To save is to gain," said the illustrious Franklin, and the motto applies as well to the saving of property as money, not only to articles of great value but those of little value. The rule applies to every thing, and in every way. Then look out for the preservation of your stoves and grates in time, and see that they are carefully preserved from rust, and you not only lengthen their term of service, but beautify their appearance. Call then on Raymond & Tyler and procure a supply of their well-known and long-tried "Stove and Grate Varnish." Don't mistake the place, No. 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.
jy28 deod&wcow

☞See advertisement of H. T. Kerlin of a fine farm in Jefferson county for sale.

☞J. H. Richart, of Owingsville, Ky., is our duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions to the Journal. aul w2

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1860.

☞Reader, by all means read the letter of J. H. Johnson which we publish this morning. It is able, complete, racy, keen, and unanswerable. Read it, we repeat, by all means. It flays the Yancey-Breckinridge people alive.

☞We cannot address our country readers again before the all-important election of next Monday, and even now our words to them must be few. They must be few, but we would have them earnest and impressive. We wish we could make our friends throughout the Commonwealth feel as we feel. We wish that our heart could touch, if but for a moment, every other true heart in Kentucky.

If our views of things are correct, words can scarcely express the importance of the election that is to take place on Monday next. Its bearing upon the Presidential election, a far more important Presidential election than has ever yet occu red in this country, is likely, nay certain, to be great beyond all calculation or conception. Tens of thousands of fierce and remorseless spirits are now at work for the dismemberment of this great Confederacy of States, but the traitors, if the events of the first Monday of November in Kentucky shall be adverse to their hopes, will be utterly paralyzed, and we shall have no further trouble with them. Within one week, we may, if we will, do the mighty work of months and years. But how shall we feel, and how will all the true spirits of the nation feel, if, in the conflict now at hand, we permit ourselves to be overwhelmed and borne down by our enemies and our country's enemies?

We deeply fear that our friends are deplorably wanting in organization throughout Kentucky; but, if this is so, let them supply the lack of organization as far as possible by individual exertions. Let each true man exert himself to the utmost in ascertaining what is to be done and in doing it. Let every man go to the polls and do his whole duty there. Let every man take as many others as possible to the polls and see that they do their whole duty there. See, fellow Union men, that our friends have fair play. See that they are not wheedled or cajoled or wronged or in any way denied the exercise of their rights. Watch vigilantly the movements of our foes. Fearlessly expose and bravely resist all their machinations and frauds. Guard the polls against pollution. Boldly challenge every man who attempts to exercise wrongfully the elective franchise. If any one casts what you believe to be a spurious vote, mark him and have him brought promptly to justice. Have keen and active committees posted wherever there is work for committees to do.

Fellow Union men do your duty, and may the Power that has thus far guarded the destinies of our beloved country crown your exertions with success.

☞Men write to us from all directions enquiring what will be the result of the election of Clerk next Monday. We cannot answer the question, for we cannot know the extent of the corrupt and corrupting influences that may be brought by our opponents to bear upon the election.

One thing however we can say with perfect confidence: If a fair election, uninfluenced by the powers of corruption, should take place next Monday, if only men should vote who are entitled to vote, and if they should cast only pure and unbought suffrages, Gen. Combs would be declared Clerk by an overwhelming majority.

Our opponents know this. They know it as well as we do. Nevertheless they pretend to be confident of success, and the fact that a considerable number of them are risking their money upon the chance of success tends to show that their confidence is not all assumed. Hence they must be trusting, they certainly *are* trusting, to the power of money and management. They rely upon importing a multitude of voters into Kentucky and upon buying outright a multitude of voters already in Kentucky. Their organs may deny this, but they know that it is the fact better than they know that they have got souls to be saved or damned.

The amount of money expended and to be expended by the Breckinridge leaders for defeating Gen. Combs next Monday is not known to us, but those leaders will most assuredly use whatever they deem necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose in view. They will endeavor carefully to guard against the danger of losing, by not spending quite enough, the whole that they do spend. Their calculation is, that, by the use of fifty thousand dollars in the two mountain districts, they can secure by purchase five thousand voters. They reckon the cost of their voting-cattle at five dollars per head, hoping of course to buy some cheaper and expecting to pay a little dearer for others. They sent last week twelve thousand dollars to the two districts mentioned and gave notice that this sum would be followed by others in rapid succession.

The Breckinridge leaders can have little or no difficulty in raising what money they want in this very eventful political exigency. Many of them are men of large fortunes and can afford to contribute thousands from their own funds when such vast issues as those now before us are pending. Yet they have no need to rely exclusively or mainly upon their own pecuniary resources. A man in this city from Washington three or four days ago, mistaking one of the most prominent Union men of Jefferson county at the Galt House for a Breckinridge man, said to him very exultingly, "I have just been round to see Mr. ——, and everything is right, and a despatch from our Central Committee at Washington authorizes me to draw for whatever amount of money is needed." The truth is, the election in Kentucky next Monday is expected on all hands to exert a tremendous power either in brightening or in blasting John C. Breckinridge's prospects for the Presidency, and not only from Washington, the accursed headquarters of corruption, but from the whole South where wealthy disunionists abound, money has been and will be poured into Kentucky in wild profusion to decide the election of the first Monday in November.

We mention these things to show our Kentucky friends what mighty agencies they have got to contend against notwithstanding the broken and dissevered condition of the Democratic party, but at the same time we warn them, we appeal to them, to let nothing damp for an instant their strong courage. Knowing all that we know of the energies and the means of our unscrupulous foes, we are more confident of victory than they are. Their trust is in money; ours is in the purity, the pride, the self-respect, the incorruptibility, the patriotism of a great people, aroused to a sense of their condition and aware of all that is going on around them and in the midst of them. We believe that corruption will meet a terrible rebuke and a most miserable check in the mountains, the chosen field of its operations. In all countries and in all times, the mountain ranges have been the peculiar abode of freedom and independence. It has been beautifully said, that, whenever the sun of liberty goes down upon a land, the glory of its last rays rests upon the mountain pinnacles. And we trust and believe that our Kentucky mountaineers will not prove false to the historical character of their class. We trust that they will spurn from them the vile and villainous emissaries of corruption even as they would spurn kidnappers or murderers or the assailers of the virtue of their wives and sisters and daughters.

BREAKING MEN AND BREAKING HEARTS.—In Lexington a few days ago, the vote of Kentucky at the next election being the theme of conversation, Mr. John C. Breckinridge exclaimed, "What! Kentucky go against me! My own State go against me! If she should do so, there would be a thousand broken men and a thousand broken hearts as true as beat upon the face of the earth!"

We have nothing to say about the hearts, but we are sorry to know that so many as a thousand men have risked their entire fortunes upon Kentucky's going for the Disunion ticket. This alarming fact clearly indicates the character of the struggle that the Yancey-Breckinridge men will make to carry the State. A thousand fortunes are already at stake, and heaven only knows how many thousands more will be at stake before the day of the election; and we leave it to the imagination of men to conceive the nature and extent of the exertions that will be made by the thousands of desperate adventurers whose wealth or ruin shall be suspended upon the issue. Those exertions must be met and beaten back by the strong hearts and the strong arms of a free people.

It is infinitely better that a thousand men and a thousand hearts should be broken than that this Union should be broken. Yes, rather let us see the fortunes of ten thousand of John C. Breckinridge's rich friends scattered to the winds or buried in the ocean, and let us rather see their hearts broken into fragments and the last drop of blood crushed out of them, than behold this glorious Union dissolved and annihilated.

☞The Courier exhorts all Democrats to vote for McClarty. But does the Courier regard and recognize Douglas men as Democrats? Does it expect the Douglas men, whom it denounces as "traitors and abolitionists," to have anything more to do in voting for him than they had in nominating him?

☞One word more for Leslie Combs and the Union, before we dismiss this morning's Journal to the press; one last word, for when our voice shall next pass around the wide and ever widening circle of the readers of the Weekly Journal the battle will have been fought and ended. And we hope most anxiously that the victory will be ours and the Union's. Rarely if ever before have we felt so deep, so eager, so exciting, so trembling an interest in the issue of a local and preliminary struggle as we feel in the issue of the present one, in many respects, so far as human discernment can determine, the most important mere pre-bationary struggle of our time.

On the one hand, we see with only too great certainty the election of Lincoln by the people of the North, the attempt of the Yancey-Breckinridge party in the South to overthrow the Government and dissolve the Union in advance of Lincoln's inauguration at Washington, and the opening of a prolonged and bloody civil strife which may render the Union hardly worth preserving if it shall not destroy it outright; whilst, on the other hand, we perceive with a still clearer vision the rejection of Lincoln by the Northern people and the extinction of the Republican party, the overwhelming defeat of Breckinridge by the people of the South and the extermination of the Disunion party, and, last and crowning fruit of all, the election certainly of Everett by the Senate and not improbably of Bell by the House, consummating the triumph of the Constitutional Union party, and restoring justice and sobriety to the Government, and to the Union safety and repose. And all this to be secured by the election of Leslie Combs next Monday; all that to be precipitated by his defeat. Do we not well to be solicitous? We should be less or more than men if we were not.

And, now, for we do not propose to renew the unanswerable argument on this point, what candid observer of parties and of politics in the United States at the present moment, what good citizen, what true patriot, what genuine lover of the Union and of the Constitution, what enlightened friend of humanity, in all this Commonwealth, will not from now till the "dewy eve" of Monday exert his utmost energies to promote the election of Leslie Combs, and turn back and turn away the black engulfing flood of evils which his defeat threatens to draw down upon the government? Who will not do this? Who will not second the man that in addition to his own brilliant merits stands forth as the exponent of nationality and of loyalty against sectionalism and treason? Who will not strike a vigorous blow in behalf of the cause of all? What clergyman in his study, what scholar in his library, what thinker in his retirement, what lawyer, doctor, merchant, or farmer in his busy sphere, what patriarch in the solitude of his broad and fair acres, what beau in the delirious whirl of society, will not blush to withhold his vote or any suitable support from Leslie Combs in this vital, far-reaching contest? Let the virtue and intellect and chivalry of Kentucky rise in their majesty and assert themselves whilst they vindicate the Commonwealth and preserve the Republic.

With this parting word, Men of Kentucky, we commit the pending struggle to your hands. We have striven, under a a high sense of public obligation, and we trust not all in vain, to set forth its profound and immeasurable importance. We have endeavored to perform our duty. And we believe we have performed it. The issue, under Providence, is with you.

IT IS TIME FOR ACTION.—There are portions of the State to which our last words of advice and encouragement may arrive in time to cheer our friends to active work next Monday for Leslie Combs. The National Union men have a proud opportunity of dealing such a blow to Sectionalism and Disunion as will crush them forever. The success of Gen. Combs is death to such treachery as is openly proclaimed by Yancey, Keitt, and other supporters of Breckinridge and Lane. It will be an eternal stigma upon Kentucky if the banner of secession is allowed to flaunt its folds in triumph on her soil. It will be a suicidal act to permit victory to be lost to us, when the cause of the Union is involved in that triumph. Let us then to work and strangle the foul monster before it can rear its horrid head among us. Let us elect Leslie Combs and show to the country that Kentucky rejects with loathing the idea of any dismemberment of our glorious confederacy, though its advocacy may advance the political prospects of John C. Breckinridge, "the favorite son."

Great anxiety is manifested here as to the result of Kentucky election next month. The President, I am told, is more solicitous about this, than anything else. The office-holders, including Mr. Buchanan, have sent considerable sums of money to Missouri and Kentucky, to be spent in the August elections. The Breckinridge managers here admit, in confidential friends that if McClarty is defeated for Clerk Breckinridge's doom is sealed, hence the tremendous efforts to secure his (McClarty's) election. If Kentucky repudiates the Breckinridge State ticket, his friends say they will have no heart to make the November fight.
Wash. Cor. Louis. Enquirer.

This is the light in which the election here next Monday is regarded at Washington in the official circles. It is the true light. Just so sure as Leslie Combs is elected, Lincoln will be overthrown in the North, and Breckinridge annihilated in the South. The election of Combs seals the fate of sectionalism in both extremes of the Union. It is a blow under which Lincoln and Breckinridge will reel and fall together, and from which neither of them can ever recover. It will be decisive. Really do we believe that the President, skilled in political combinations, and perhaps the ripest wire-puller in the country, *"can scarcely talk of anything else."* The Union-loving people of Kentucky, however, will give him something else to talk of after next Monday.

Mr. Breckinridge was selected to lead this Disunion movement from motives as apparent as they were shrewd. He was the most popular Democrat in any of the border States that could be relied upon. He believed that his name, and by some that his "luck" would add great strength to the Secession movement. That suit were the controlling motives is evident from the fact that up to a recent date neither Mr. Breckinridge nor any of his present organs differed from the doctrines of the Democratic party. Indeed, as late as the 9th inst. the fact is notorious that since 1850 the policy of the Democratic party in Kentucky has been non-intervention in its strictest sense. Volumes of evidence of this fact might be adduced, but it will prefer to two of the leading Secession organs of this State. (The italics are my own.)

The Frankfort Yeoman at the commencement of the late canvass for Governor in Kentucky in substance declared, that the general sentiment of the Democratic party in this State in regard to *the subject of* Congressional protection to slavery was in the nefarious way, that interference for such purpose was *equally erroneous as the Wilmot proviso.*

The same paper as late as May 10th, 1859, expressed itself as follows:

"THOSE WHO DEMAND THAT CONGRESS SHALL PROTECT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, ARE DIRECT CONFLICT WITH THE DEMOCRATIC CREED."

The Lexington Statesman of May 6th, 1859, used the following emphatic language:

"There can be no doubt that the Democratic party in Kentucky is opposed to the intervention of Congress for *any purpose* or for the exercise of *any power* whatever over the subject of slavery."

That same journal on another occasion declared, that good faith required that the principle of *absolute* non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, which had been so long the watchword of the Democratic party, and which Governor Magoffin, Secretary Cobb, Vice President Breckinridge, Mr. Douglas or any other, shall be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1860. *Unless it is, the Democratic party ceases to exist as a National party."*

That was Democratic as well as prophetic. In all his public speeches down to Dec. 21st, 1859, Mr. Breckinridge fully endorsed and recognized the doctrine this proclaims. The Louisville Democrat, of Dec. 21st, 1859, says he made a speech to the Kentucky Legislature which his friends never could understand until after the Baltimore Convention. It was plain enough, however, when grounded by several members of the Legislature to the various candidates for United States Senator to be chosen by that body. The election occurred on the 12th of December, and the vote was delivered on the 21st following. But even in that carefully prepared *ex post facto* speech Mr. Breckinridge enunciated sentiments totally at variance with his present position. Let us see. In that speech Mr. Breckinridge said:

"The largest organization in the free States is the Northern Democracy. Its movement is their language from the bitter rallying cries of the Republican party. We hear no declarations of hostility and hate from Northern Democrats—no denunciation of Southern institutions on Democratic lips or in Democratic presses. We can continue in peace with our political associates in the North. Their organs indeed, with a majority in the free States the South would have no fear of a collision or serious aggression. Too many of them have been cut down because they nobly refused to join the fanatical crusade. The names of hundreds are familiar to you who have defended your rights with unfaltering firmness; have returned to their constituents to fall with manly courage beneath the blows of panderers to sectional passion. A large portion of the Northern Democracy differ from the Democracy of the South on one or two well known questions of legislative action, but they unite thoroughly on all other vital questions that convulse the country, and on the determination of which its peaceful existence may hang."

What has transpired in the brief time which has elapsed since the uttering of the foregoing sentiments by Mr. Breckinridge to avoid the Republican party in striking down the best and most unfaltering friend which the South ever had at the North? It is evident that popular indignation has compelled Mr. Breckinridge to change his position entirely. He is now pledged, what is the utility of pledges? His friends in Kentucky declare that the name of Mr. Breckinridge is charged with disunion sentiments and motives; yet the Camden (Ala.) Register, and other Southern papers, declare in the most positive and unequivocal terms, openly and boldly claim Mr. Breckinridge as *the* disunion candidate for President. Mr. Breckinridge is in Kentucky and is silent. If he is not a party to the gigantic scheme he owes it to his Kentucky friends to promptly disavow all complicity with it. If he be a party thereto his silence is, perhaps, becoming but not the less ominous.

Taken in connection with these facts, Mr. Breckinridge's platform—which is well enough in itself—will have but little weight with the people. Does it endorse his views of the past? Does it control his future course provided he is elected? Let the past answer. In time-like these the people will look to men and not platforms, to statesmen and not politicians.

You will perceive from the following opinion by an example which I commend to the Secession men of this County. In 1848 Martin Van Buren was the leader of a secession faction of the Democratic party, under circumstances precisely similar to those now surrounding Mr. Breckinridge. Several Democrats declared candidate for the Presidency. He was no politician and came before the people without any platform. Many good Democrats seeing the Democratic party thus divided and its usefulness destroyed became disgusted with politicians and platforms and rallied to the support of the people's candidate, General Taylor. Among that number was Mr. Breckinridge, and in other States I think. Such was the result in the great Democratic party of this State, (the defeat of the Republican party) is of the most vital importance. It comes to the fireside of every Southern home. Upon its decision hangs not only our rights to property, but our lives and liberty are pending on the issue.

The second, (Popular Sovereignty) is remote in years and locality, and at the very worst can only affect our rights to slaves taken to Territories in certain contingencies. The rights growing out of this second question are co-relative to those involved in the first: a collateral issue which, of course, falls to the ground if the Republican party succeeds in its "ulterior purposes."

You heard the institution of slavery called the tree of Southern liberty. It will answer for an illustration. This tree is planted in the South, and its roots are fastened deeply in Southern soil, but its branches extend to all the Territories of the United States. Mr. Lincoln, with his cohorts of Abolitionists, is making desperate attempts to cut the growth and destroy all this Southern tree, and if possible to uproot it entirely. Around its trunk the Democratic party, under the banner of the Constitution, and led by Mr. Buchanan, is valiantly battling manfully for the defence of this institution, while Mr. Breckinridge, with a squad of Seceders, marches to some distance from the battle ground, and with his back to the field of conflict, is making war upon the first Territorial Legislature which may threaten to interfere with one of its little twigs. Yet either Mr. Breckinridge considers this last question of so little importance that he has not defined it, or he is not in the path of "the first duty of all who love their country."

But it is urged as an objection to Gen. Combs that his party has no platform. The history of politics for the last twelve years should inspire every honest man with an honest disgust for political platforms. Ostensibly they are indexes of the policy to be observed by the nominees after the election, but really they are mere traps to catch voters and then be thrown aside. This opinion comes from the Democratic party in a peculiarly bad grace. Four years ago that party adopted a platform of principles upon which they elected a President and Vice-President, both of whom indorsed the principles of the platform, and pledged themselves to their support. Almost the first important official act of the President was in direct contravention of the Cincinnati platform, and he has ever since not only exhibited the most undisguised contempt for that political machine, but he has on several occasions made serious attacks upon the platform of Mr. Bell—the Constitution.

The Vice-President remained true to the principles upon which he was elected until a recent date, but he is now running for a higher office upon a platform as much opposed to the Cincinnati platform as Mr. Breckinridge is opposed to Mr. Douglas. Still he is solemnly pledged to carry out the principles of the Cincinnati platform until the 4th of March next. If he is not pledged, where is the utility of platforms? If he is pledged, what is the utility of pledges? His friends in Kentucky declare that the name of Mr. Breckinridge is charged with disunion sentiments and motives; yet the Camden (Ala.) Register, and other Southern papers, declare in the most positive and unequivocal terms, openly and boldly claim Mr. Breckinridge as *the* disunion candidate for President. Mr. Breckinridge is in Kentucky and is silent. If he is not a party to the gigantic scheme he owes it to his Kentucky friends to promptly disavow all complicity with it. If he be a party thereto his silence is, perhaps, becoming but not the less ominous.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

PRODUCTION OF GRASSES.

Importance of the Grass Crop—Value in United States—Yield in Different Places—Causes of Difference—Adapting Soil to the Crop—Variety in the Same Field—How to Secure Germination—Grass Grown with Grain—Surface of Meadows—How to Keep a Meadow up—Partial and Complete Manuring.

The importance of the grass crop can hardly be over-rated. Some of the grasses grow in nearly all parts of the globe. Those of the torrid region, many of them with tree-like stems, the shrubs and trees of the arctic zone. Nearly one-sixth of all the plants on the globe belong to the grass family. In Great Britain there are over 200 varieties cultivated, half of which are indigenous. The value of the grass crops in the United States, has been estimated at $300,000,000. If in this country, two spears of grass were to grow, where only one now grows, the increased profit would build a Railroad to the Pacific in a single year. It is no too much to say that the grass crop might be doubled. A few good cultivators have doubled it, and "what one has done others may do." It is curious to note the great difference in the produce in different places. New York State averages about seven-eighths of a ton to the acre; yet in Kings Co., the yield is estimated at nearly two tons per acre. In Ohio, the yield varies from one-half ton to one and a half, owing to the favorableness of the season. We depend vastly too much on the season for determining the yield. There are other considerations which determine the growth of plants as much as the season. Most of our meadows are starved for want of the mineral substances which will grow grass without weeds, is to keep the soil rich.

Another cause of the failure, is in not adapting the land to the crop. Our present knowledge is perhaps not sufficient to enable us to say what grass should be grown here, and what there, but extensive observation would tend to light many facts of use in relation to the matter. Our best grasses grow on soils not subject to extremes of wet and dry. A strong, deep calcareous soil, resting on clay, can hardly be surpassed for this crop.

A great variety of grasses growing in the same meadow would be desirable, as they might feed on elements in the soil useless to the other, and the variety of food furnished for animals would be favorable for their best nutrition. It is not the amount of nutriment, but adaptability to the animal, and its capability of better assimilation, that makes it valuable.

Only such kinds should be sown in the same field, as flower at the same time. Grass should be cut when in flower; hence the necessity of this rule.

One cause of failure lies in the fact, that it is difficult to secure germination. The seed of grass is so small that it contains only sufficient nourishment to start a growth, but none to keep it going for any length of time. Unless the soil is in such a condition that it can get food from without, it perishes. This condition depends upon three things—first, fineness; second, fineness of the soil; and third, richness of the soil. Moisture is generally obtained by sowing in the fall; fineness, by thoroughly preparing the soil; and richness, by manuring plentifully. Seeds should not be buried too deep, cover only with a light brush or harrow.

It is better to sow the grasses by themselves. If sown with grain, it robs the young plant of nourishment when most needed. If the grain lodges, as those are apt to do, the grass, from its growth feeble, and taking off the grain in hot, and frequently dry weather, produces a further injury.

Stagnant water often injures, by drowning the plant. This should always be removed by sufficient underdraining.

The first crop should be mown, but no cattle should be allowed to tread upon it. Mowing produces tillering, and thus thickness. If our meadows are pastured, it should be when the ground is hard and dry.

One great error with farmers, is, that they do not properly prepare the surface of meadow; often the ground is uneven. This makes it difficult to use the mower. Frequently, it is more or less covered with stumps and stones, all of which should be removed. It is vastly easier to do this than be bothered year after year with them. All inequalities should be removed at the time of laying down. A meadow is not worth the name without an even surface. The first step in this direction is thorough pulverization.

Do not keep a meadow up after you have put it down, is an important question. It can only be done by returning all the mineral elements carried away in the crops. Most of our manuring is empirical, wasteful, and foolish. There are two kinds of manuring. One consists in using a single ingredient, as plaster, lime, or guano; this is one sided. The other consists in using all of these substances and everything else that contains the elements of the plants. This may be called "complete manuring," because it furnishes a complete assortment of the materials out of which the plant is made.

Lime is a good manure for grass land. Small quantities of it should be applied yearly. Bones treated with sulphuric acid, (vitriol,) can be can hardly be over-rated. From two to three hundred pounds applied each year, would give good results. If all the bones wasted yearly, in this country, were applied to the grass crop, it would add much to the yield. Ashes is a valuable manure. One bushel of ashes and one of manure, may be worth more than half a dozen of manure alone. Liquid manure is one of the best of applications, and where possible should be applied. Guano is also good. In purchasing fertilizers, however, chemical analysis should be had. Independence should be on barn-yard manure. On every large farm, it would pay to employ a hand a large portion of the time in manufacturing and saving all that can be made from every possible source; without manures in abundance, it is impossible to have a good meadow, as to get up a good dinner, with only a small quantity of flour and water.

M. L. HOLBROOK.
Ohio Farmer.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The eighth session of this institution will be held in the city of Philadelphia, commencing on the 11th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be continued for several days.

This society, the first national institution for the promotion of pomological science, was organized in the year 1848. Its sessions have brought together the most distinguished cultivators of our country; its transactions have embodied their various researches and ripest experience, and it has gradually become the acknowledged standard of American pomology.

Its example has created a taste for this science, inspired pomologists with greater zeal, and called into existence many kindred associations. Its progress has been remarkable and gratifying, but still it has a great work to perform. Its general catalogue should, from time to time, be enlarged and perfected, and local catalogues formed, embracing the fruits adapted to each State and Territory of the Union. One of the most important suggestions made by the chairman of the general fruit committee, at the seventh session of the society, in the year 1858. This has been carefully considered, and is deemed worthy of special attention. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that each State Pomological, Horticultural, or Agricultural Society, charge its fruit committee with the duty of collecting information, and presenting the same, with descriptive lists of fruits adapted to their location.

The importance of this subject, and the increased value of the fruit crop of the United States, call for a prompt and cordial response to this suggestion. Let the fruit growers of each said list, and for a full and able representation, at the approaching session, from all parts of the country.

The various State committees of this society are urgently solicited to furnish their reports of the condition and progress of fruit culture, within their limits, together with their definite answers to each of the following questions. These reports, it is desirable, should be forwarded to the chairman of the general fruit committee, Marshall P. Wilder, Roxbury, Mass., if possible, as early as the 1st of September, or to Thomas W. Field, Esq., Secretary, Brooklin, New York.

What six, twelve and twenty varieties of the apple are best adapted to an orchard of one hundred trees for family use, and how many trees of each sort should it contain? What varieties, and how many of each, are best for an orchard of one thousand trees, designed to bear fruit for the market?

What six and twelve varieties of the pear are best for a family orchard on the pear stock? What varieties on the quince stock? What varieties, and how many of each of these, are best adapted to a pear orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

What are the best six and twelve best varieties of the peach? What are the best varieties, and how many of each are best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

Answers to these questions should be made from reliable experience, and with reference to the proximity or remoteness of the market.

Held, as this convention will be, in a city easily accessible from all parts of the country, it is anticipated that the coming session will be one of the most useful that has ever been held. Societies, therefore, in every State and Territory of the Union, and the Provinces of British America, are requested to send such a number of delegates as they may choose to elect. Fruit-growers, pomologists, and all others interested in the art of pomology, are invited to be present—to become members, and to take part in the deliberations of the convention.

In order to increase as much as possible the interest of the occasion, all members and delegates are requested to forward for exhibition as large collections of fruit as practicable, including specimens of all the rare and valuable varieties grown in their respective districts, and objects of worthy of notice; also, papers descriptive of their mode of cultivation—of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation—of remedies for the same, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the meeting. Each contributor is requested to make out a complete list of his communications, and present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable after its organization.

Societies will please transmit to the Secretary, at an early day, a list of the delegates they have appointed.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with the transactions of the society. Life-Membership, twenty dollars. Biennial, two dollars.

Packages of fruit must be addressed to Thos. P. James, 630 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President.*

[From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]

MILK—COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. New Series, vol. 1, part 2. Boston, 1850.

This pamphlet contains several important papers upon agricultural topics, and if the next number, to complete the first volume of this series, is as valuable as the present, it will form a work of great interest to all agriculturists. The present number opens with an "Agricultural Survey of Middlesex County," by Dr. Joseph Reynolds, of Concord, a copy of which we wish at present to direct the attention of our readers. After speaking of the general condition of the county, its geology, meteorology, geography, &c., he treats of the changes which have taken place in its husbandry, and gives statistics and remarks upon its staple products. Considering the article of milk, he divides the subject into three divisions; he breeds of cows, their food and management, and marketing the milk. Making a brief review of this portion of Dr. Reynolds's paper, and using some of his arguments, we propose to glance at each of the above three points.

I—THE BREEDS OF COWS.

The first object with the milk farmer is to obtain the largest yield of milk from the number of cows kept; hence, less importance is attached to the quality of the milk, than with those who keep cows for the cheese and butter produced. It will be seen at once that it is the aim of the dairy for the milk farmer to keep a large number of animals, as it is with those who make a specialty of beef-raising. "If," says Dr. Reynolds, "the milk-raiser can get the same amount of milk from two cows that he formerly got from three, he saves one-third of the outlay for stock, and something in the cost of keeping—for it costs less to keep two cows very well, than three tolerably well."

The Native or Red stock, constitutes the basis of the milking stock in the country, while with this, the Short Horns, Jerseys, and Ayrshires have of late become pretty generally mixed. Formerly it was the practice of milk farmers to purchase their stock from the drovers and butter makers, buying heifers during the fall or winter before they came into milk, and always obtaining the best specimens to be found. Some of these proved excellent milkers, others, not so, and were turned away for beef—perhaps at a lower figure than at first. In late years, however, the fact has been developed that milkmen find it better and cheaper to raise their own cows than to purchase them; and it has also become established, that in the sure of good cows, they must be obtained from some fixed breed. It is too uncertain to breed cows from a mixed race, and this leads to a consideration of the best breeds for a good milking cow.

The various families of the Short-Horns grow to a large size, and with rich keeping make noble cattle; but the cows, says our author, "do not yield milk in proportion to their size and the cost of keeping." The Devons are a beautiful breed, hardy, spirited, and kind in the yoke; the cows yield milk of a rich quality, and do not require so rich food to keep them in high flesh as the Short-Horns; but the quantity of their milk cannot be so readily increased by high feeding, as they are disposed rather to take on flesh under such circumstances than to secure more milk.

During the past few years the Ayrshire breed has attracted the notice of milk farmers, and they are believed to possess more points of a good milch cow than any other breed. One important consideration is, that they are hardy summers; and gives satisfaction and remarks upon its staple products. Considering the article of milk, he divides the subject into three divisions; he breeds of cows, their food and management, and marketing the milk. Making a brief review of this portion of Dr. Reynolds's paper, and using some of his arguments, we propose to glance at each of the above three points.

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THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says the conflict between the Crescent and the Cross is one that dates back many centuries. When the followers of the Cross were but few, those of the Crescent were numerous. But while the former have been rapidly increasing, the latter have as rapidly fallen away. The followers of Mahomet endeavored to spread his creed by fire and sword, while those of the Nazarene sought to make proselytes by appeals to the reason only. The Moslem has always looked upon the Christian as a thing to be despised, but the Christian has regarded the Moslem as one to be brought by reason into a belief in the true faith. The fire and sword of the Moslem have often told fearfully upon the Christian ranks, but the banner of the Cross now floats where the Crescent formerly cast its shadow. When Charlemagne met the Saracens on the plains of Tours, the stake to be played for was one involving the future spiritual interests of Europe. On the result of the engagement depended the welfare of a large portion of the human race. Then it was that Christianity and Mohammedanism were first fairly pitted against each other. The Christian forces were led by one whose faith in their creed was rather doubtful, but the intervention of a Divine power was manifested. The hitherto victorious career of the Crescent was checked, and Europe was thus saved to the Cross. From that time Christianity has constantly pressed upon the receding ranks of Mohammedanism. The conflict between them is "irrepressible," and can only end when the Crescent shall no longer wave over one inch of this world's soil.

The followers of the False Prophet do not view their fate unconcernedly. Their hatred of the Cross is not a whit less intense than it ever was. They regard that symbol as the emblem of their fall, and they will not cease to vent their rage upon those who carry it, until their earthly powers hall be taken away. The Turk's hatred of the Christian is now being made only too manifest. He sees that the days of his Empire are numbered, but in those that are left he seeks revenge for the past. Throughout his dominions the word has gone forth that the "giaour" must be crushed, and instantly there arise the cries of persecuted Christians, and Turkish soil is moistened with their blood. The recent accounts from Turkey show under what restrictions the Christian subjects of the Sultan are placed; but those from Syria show what treatment they are to receive when they are deemed beyond the reach of assistance. The record of the atrocities committed upon the unoffending Christians in Syria, is one which makes the blood boil, and shows how desperate are the dying agonies of the Islamism. Village upon village is pillaged, women violated, and men and children wantonly butchered. Communities, lulled into security by the promise of protection, are suddenly abandoned to troops of savages infuriated by the wildest fanaticism. They appeal to the authoritites whose duty it was to protect them; but they appeal in vain—for they are on the side of the persecutors. The Druses were their butchers; but they were instigated to their deeds by the Turkish authorities. This is sufficiently proved by the testimony of well-informed persons. Turkish officials were seen taking active part in some of the scenes; and the ammunition found in the boxes of the Druses, is known to have belonged to the Government stores.

What has occurred in Syria is but the legitimate consequence of the policy which France and England have pursued toward the Sultan. They obtained a promise from him of protection for his Christian subjects, but that promise has not been kept, even in European Turkey. It has not been kept, because the Turkish Government is weak and worn out. It cannot control its officials; and they are, in all cases, the truest Mohammedans. France and England have remonstrated, but remonstrance will probably amount to nothing. Something more than this is needed. Active intervention can alone compel the Turks to extend to the Christian the same protection as is given to the Moslem. Such intervention Russia would have resorted to had she been left alone. But England and France would not consent. They stood by the Turk, and what protection was given by Russia to the Christian subjects of the Sultan was withdrawn. The Turk feared Russia, but he did not fear the Allies. To these he promises fair, but as he is not forced by them into doing his duty, he neglects it. So far from protecting the Christians, he commences against them a war of extirpation. Thus, by the intervention of two Christian Powers, the Crescent is permitted to float over the Cross. In order that the balance of power may not be disturbed, Christian blood is permitted to be wantonly shed. Something, however, must be done to stay the bloody hand of the Turk. Christendom will cry aloud for satisfaction from those who have slain the followers of the Cross. If the Turkish Government cannot protect its Christian subjects, some other Power must. If that Government has lost its strength, the sooner it is blotted out the better. To blot it out at once would be only hastening an event which must soon take place. France and Russia are ready for active intervention, and England must give her consent. Her design has been to wait for the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, but these massacres of the Christians must induce her people to demand active intervention of some kind. In the meantime, the course for our Government to pursue is clear. We must demand ample satisfaction for whatever wrongs our citizens have suffered, and ample protection for them hereafter. So far as we are concerned, we must show the Turk that he cannot invade with impunity the rights of our citizens, especially when the ground for his murdering them, is that they are followers of the Cross.

DELIVERING PAPERS FROM "PERISHED LISTS."
Decision of the Postmaster-General.—Many readers may not be aware that a law was passed by Congress, near the close of the late session, imposing upon postmasters the duty of delivering papers from packages where the names of the subscribers are not written thereon. It seems that certain papers are sent out in bundles, with postage prepaid at the place of mailing, and the Post-master-General has been applied to for instructions as to the duty of the postmaster in such cases. The decision given below, communicated to the postmaster at Alden, Erie county, by First-Assistant Postmaster-General King, indicates the views of the Department on this subject. The previous regulation, contained in instructions issued to postmasters, was contained in the following words:

No. 13. It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers any other newspapers than those which come in the mail, or to put the address on newspapers sent to clubs, or to deliver them from a furnished list; nor should he do either, even through courtesy, unless it may be done without interfering with the legitimate business of his office.

The decision to which we have above referred is as follows:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, July 16, 1860.

SIR: I have yours of the 11th instant, stating that a package of newspapers to one address, mailed at the Postoffice in New York, and the postage on them prepaid at that office, come to your office; and you desire to be informed if, under the circumstances, it is your duty to deliver those papers to their respective subscribers "from a furnished list; nor should he do either, even through courtesy, unless it may be done without interfering with the legitimate business of his office."

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MORE HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN TURKEY.—A few days ago we published the principal contents of two letters from Beirut which appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce, describing the shocking state of things in Mount Lebanon, and the perilous condition of Syria in general. The same paper publishes later advices, announcing the capture of the Christian town of Zaleh, and the massacre of about 1,000 of its inhabitants. No man of ordinary feelings could read such dreadful details without mingled horror and indignation. Similar details, with aggravating additions, have appeared in the English and continental journals. The Druses are Mussulmans, less numerous and less civilized than the Christians, but brave and warlike, and are countenanced and even aided by the Turks among them, including the Turkish officers and soldiers in the fortresses, who ought to have protected them. It is to the Turkish government alone, in this critical moment, when everything depends on promptitude, that the Christian world can look for any effective effort to put an end to this horrible war. What has been done in this direction we shall soon know.

In the meanwhile, we have equally horrible news from Bosnia and Bulgaria. These countries, as our readers may know, are in European Turkey, and lie on the south side of the Danube, between that river on the north and the Balkan mountains on the south. Bulgaria is bordered on the east by the Black Sea. It has Silistria, Shumla, Varna, and other great cities, and strongly-fortified places. Its population is about four millions, and is for the most part nominally Christian. Bosnia is much further up the Danube, and is separated from Bulgaria by the Principality of Servia which, like the Principalities on the north side of the Danube, (Wallachia and Moldavia, now united,) has its own *government*, and is almost independent of Turkey, being, in fact, quite so in all its municipal affairs. The population of Bosnia—which is a mountainous country in much of its extent—is but little more than one-third as large as that of Bulgaria, and nearly two-thirds of the people are Mohammedans, and many of them are Turks.

In these two *provinces* of Bulgaria and Bosnia, the most horrible acts of barbarity and brutality have been committed within the last few months. The Nord, published at Brussels, one of the best informed of all the Continental journals, gave in its columns, on the 18th ultimo, two letters, one from Bosnia, the other from Bulgaria, written by intelligent correspondents on the spot, which are of such a nature as should excite the execration of the civilized world. In Bosnia more than 5,000 Christians have been murdered in cold blood, and instantly there arise the cries of persecuted Christians, and Turkish soil is moistened with their blood. The recent accounts from Turkey show under what restrictions the Christian subjects of the Sultan are placed; but those from Syria show what treatment they are to receive when they are deemed beyond the reach of assistance. The record of the atrocities committed upon the unoffending Christians in Syria, is one which makes the blood boil, and shows how desperate are the dying agonies of the Islamism. Village upon village is pillaged, women violated, and men and children wantonly butchered. Communities, lulled into security by the promise of protection, are suddenly abandoned to troops of savages infuriated by the wildest fanaticism. They appeal to the authoritites whose duty it was to protect them; but they appeal in vain—for they are on the side of the persecutors. The Druses were their butchers; but they were instigated to their deeds by the Turkish authorities. This is sufficiently proved by the testimony of well-informed persons. Turkish officials were seen taking active part in some of the scenes; and the ammunition found in the boxes of the Druses, is known to have belonged to the Government stores.

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[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT RICHMOND.—*Procession Two Miles Long—Speeches by Gen. John M. Harlan, Daniel Breck, Col. Wm. Culperton, and many others—Torchlight Procession and Grand Display of Fireworks.*—Two weeks ago it was moved at the regular meeting of our very flourishing Union Club to hold here on the 21st inst., a grand mass meeting of the friends of the Union. Although the time was limited in which to make the preparations, the energy which enthusiasm in a true cause always gives broke through all obstacles, and Saturday last was made a day memorable in the history of this and the surrounding counties, rendered so by the presence of thousands of the yeomanry of our land, who are ever as ready to do battle against an internal as an external foe.

The day was glorious in all that God through nature had done for the splendid pageant long before the sun showered its flood of glory upon steeple and roof and town, fife, drum and cannon brought many a patriot from a horizontal to a perpendicular line. Indeed it was to be a day of standing up, manfully and unbendingly for the Union of our Fathers. Flags were waving high over the heads of the throngs of bright children, Washington and Union ribbons appeared on our streets long before the procession moved. Inspiriting and patriotic airs from bands of Music made the hours pass high and warm.

At the appointed time the procession moved toward the Fair Grounds, about two miles from town. To give an adequate description of it is impossible in a mere letter. Suffice it to say precinct in the county of Madison bore a banner with appropriate devices. One device struck us as peculiarly appropriate. It was "Johnson's Shop. We will forge the Union of the Disunionists." A car, which carried the thirty-four little girls representing the thirty-three States and the District of Columbia, attracted universal attention. It was handsomely decorated, and drawn by four white horses trimmed with flags. All along the line the colors of our country were flung to the breeze, and banners with "Bell and Everett" printed on them in beautiful letters floated out from the sawny throats beneath which they were fas ened, attesting at every waving the devotion of women's hearts to the Union. In this procession were nearly two hundred mottoed transparencies. After some beautiful evolutions through Main street, the procession halted before the Ballard House and Spotswood Hotel, in front of the latter of which he made in his usual good style. The eager crowd then proceeded to the Francis House, where Gen. Huston and Judge Embry made speeches. After this the crowd in the Wigwam, in Shockoe, called out Joseph Odell, Esq. This, it was thought, would end the proceedings of the evening; but not so. Enthusiasm beyond control, the procession and immense crowd accompanying it did not rest until speeches were heard from E. J. Broaddus, Esq., Charles H. Breck, Esq., Judge Bush, of Utah, Col. William Palmer, R. Ould, Esq., Hon. W. Q. Davis, Esq., Judge Breck, and Col. David Irvine. The speeches all breathed the purest patriotism, and were greeted with the most tumultuous applause.

The Dem-cracy of this region stand appalled at the overwhelming enthusism of the Union party, and we undertake to predict that the Sixth District will survive and national people could desire. Such a platform guaranties to us the Constitution and laws as expounded by the Federal Courts, and secures the enforcement of the rendition of the fugitive slave law, and guaranties to the people of the United States the protection of all kinds of property in the Territories as expounded in the Dred Scott decision.

We therefore, in view of the aforesaid premises, do invite our fellow citizens of all parties to unite with us in our fraternal struggle in the common cause of the Constitution and the Union, and in the promotion of the election of Bell and Everett (the only national candidates) to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we cordially and unreservedly approve, ratify, and applaud the nomination of that distinguished patriot and soldier, Gen. Leslie Combs, of the county of Fayette, for the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky, and that we, and each of us will do all in our power to promote his election.

After the adoption of the resolutions,

Col. Baskin, of Williamstown, being present, was loudly called for to address the meeting, who arose amid the cheers and shouts of the multitude with a brief, but patriotic speech, in which he speaks the truth and justice of the orator's cause, and sent home to the heart of that already dying party another hearded lance, from the wound of which there is no recovery. The Col.'s speech made a telling effect, and will long be remembered with pride and gratitude by that gallant band he so thrillingly cheered and nobly sustained.

After Mr. Baskin had concluded his remarks by paying a handsome tribute to the ladies, Col. Collins, of Orthendon, Ky., being also in attendance, was loudly called for, and responded in a brief appearance with such matchless elegance and grace that it riveted the profoundest attention of the entire audience during the whole of his logical and forcible remarks. In fact, it was a fine survey of the rank and file of the severed and distracted Democratic party, and investigated the causes and reasons of such schisms and remnants of party, as we have before, during the autumn, after the field labor is finished, at the end of October or the beginning of November. The Government has adopted the necessary financial measures in order to meet the payment of the settlement of relations between the landholders and the emancipated serfs.

The Commission intrusted with the elaboration of a new system of regulating the sale of strong liquors, intended to replace the present sale of monopolies, which, in any event, will soon be abolished, has finished its work and it is now before the Council of the Empire. It is to be hoped that the monopoly system will be entirely abolished, and that a tax will be laid on the distilleries instead, as is the custom in Europe.

In the meantime, thanks to the Temperance Societies, the brandy monopoly is abolishing itself before the term fixed by Government, and we are continually hearing of the stoppage of such and such a monopoly in the different provinces of the Empire.

TROY, July 25.

Judge Douglas arrived here from Saratoga at 7.30 this evening, and was received at the depot by an immense concourse of citizens and a band of two military companies and a company of Little Giants from Albany. The procession formed and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. Douglas was welcomed by the Mayor. In reply, Mr. Douglas made a political speech, defending non-intervention as the true principle, and appealing for its support by all who are opposed to Abolitionism and Disunion. Mr. Douglas spoke 35 minutes. The speech was listened to by about 5,000 people. The reception is pronounced to have been a great success.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

Three Abolitionists were caught in Washington county, Texas, and ordered to leave the State. The log by the acts in the northeastern counties of Texas exceeds $700,000—barely insured.

ITEMS.

The Methodists in France count at present 152 chapels or places of worship; 29 ministers, 6 colporteurs; 72 local preachers; 1,446 members, 65 on trial; 1,891 pupils in the Sunday schools.

A man, whose wife is still living, has been arrested at Albany, N. Y., charged with living in incest with his daughter, by whom he has had three children, the oldest being three years of age.

A New York paper says if "Tommy" received a pile of letters so high, the Prince of Wales may expect to be buried under the mass of scented stationery which will be heaped upon him.

The census takers report that the population of Baltimore will be 230,000, which is an increase of 61,000 over the census of 1850.

As far as heard from, the census reports of leading Pennsylvania towns stand, Philadelphia 650,000, Lancaster 20,000, Harrisburg 14,862, Scranton 12,000, York 10,000, Easton 10,000, Allentown 8,047, Wilkesbarre 7,989.

The grand vizier of the sultan of Turkey has been making a tour of the Turkish provinces, and, in a novelty in oriental customs, making speeches to the people at all the principal places. What is more, the speeches are sensible, promise equal justice to all, without regard to sect or rank, and urge the people to forget their old animosities and live together as brethren.

There is estimated to be running upon the railways in the United States not less than 6,000 passenger cars, and some 80,000 freight cars, under the whole of which some 688,000 wheels are running.

The brig Virginian, Strom, from Norfolk for Rio Congo, struck on the rocks north of Bermuda on the 23d inst., where she remained five hours, and was got off by boats from the shore and taken into Bermuda. She was subsequently seized as a handsomely decorated, and drawn by the white horses trimmed with flags. All along the line the colors of our country were flung to the breeze, and banners with "Bell and Everett" printed on them in beautiful letters floated out from the sawny throats beneath which they were fas ened, attesting at every waving the devotion of women's hearts to the Union. In this procession were nearly two hundred mottoed transparencies. After some beautiful evolutions through Main street, the procession halted before the Ballard House and Spotswood Hotel, in front of the latter of which he made in his usual good style. The eager crowd then proceeded to the Francis House, where Gen. Huston and Judge Embry made speeches. After this the crowd in the Wigwam, in Shockoe, called out Joseph Odell, Esq. This, it was thought, would end the proceedings of the evening; but not so. Enthusiasm beyond control, the procession and immense crowd accompanying it did not rest until speeches were heard from E. J. Broaddus, Esq., Charles H. Breck, Esq., Judge Bush, of Utah, Col. William Palmer, R. Ould, Esq., Hon. W. Q. Davis, Esq., Judge Breck, and Col. David Irvine. The speeches all breathed the purest patriotism, and were greeted with the most tumultuous applause.

The Dem-cracy of this region stand appalled at the overwhelming enthusism of the Union party, and we undertake to predict that the Sixth District will survive and national people could desire. Such a platform guaranties to us the Constitution and laws as expounded by the Federal Courts, and secures the enforcement of the rendition of the fugitive slave law, and guaranties to the people of the United States the protection of all kinds of property in the Territories as expounded in the Dred Scott decision.

We therefore, in view of the aforesaid premises, do invite our fellow citizens of all parties to unite with us in our fraternal struggle in the common cause of the Constitution and the Union, and in the promotion of the election of Bell and Everett (the only national candidates) to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we cordially and unreservedly approve, ratify, and applaud the nomination of that distinguished patriot and soldier, Gen. Leslie Combs, of the county of Fayette, for the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky, and that we, and each of us will do all in our power to promote his election.

After the adoption of the resolutions,

Col. Baskin, of Williamstown, being present, was loudly called for to address the meeting, who arose amid the cheers and shouts of the multitude with a brief, but patriotic speech, in which he speaks the truth and justice of the orator's cause, and sent home to the heart of that already dying party another hearded lance, from the wound of which there is no recovery. The Col.'s speech made a telling effect, and will long be remembered with pride and gratitude by that gallant band he so thrillingly cheered and nobly sustained.

After Mr. Baskin had concluded his remarks by paying a handsome tribute to the ladies, Col. Collins, of Orthendon, Ky., being also in attendance, was loudly called for, and responded in a brief appearance with such matchless elegance and grace that it riveted the profoundest attention of the entire audience during the whole of his logical and forcible remarks. In fact, it was a fine survey of the rank and file of the severed and distracted Democratic party, and investigated the causes and reasons of such schisms and remnants of party, as we have before, during the autumn, after the field labor is finished, at the end of October or the beginning of November. The Government has adopted the necessary financial measures in order to meet the payment of the settlement of relations between the landholders and the emancipated serfs.

The Commission intrusted with the elaboration of a new system of regulating the sale of strong liquors, intended to replace the present sale of monopolies, which, in any event, will soon be abolished, has finished its work and it is now before the Council of the Empire. It is to be hoped that the monopoly system will be entirely abolished, and that a tax will be laid on the distilleries instead, as is the custom in Europe.

In the meantime, thanks to the Temperance Societies, the brandy monopoly is abolishing itself before the term fixed by Government, and we are continually hearing of the stoppage of such and such a monopoly in the different provinces of the Empire.

TROY, July 25.

Judge Douglas arrived here from Saratoga at 7.30 this evening, and was received at the depot by an immense concourse of citizens and a band of two military companies and a company of Little Giants from Albany. The procession formed and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. Douglas was welcomed by the Mayor. In reply, Mr. Douglas made a political speech, defending non-intervention as the true principle, and appealing for its support by all who are opposed to Abolitionism and Disunion. Mr. Douglas spoke 35 minutes. The speech was listened to by about 5,000 people. The reception is pronounced to have been a great success.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

Three Abolitionists were caught in Washington county, Texas, and ordered to leave the State. The log by the acts in the northeastern counties of Texas exceeds $700,000—barely insured.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, the barn of Mr. George W. Stratton, on Plum creek, in Spencer county, was struck by lightning, and his nephew, Joseph S. Orndorff, about thirteen or fourteen years of age son of Mr. J. W. Orndorff, deceased, and one of Mr. Stratton's negro men, were instantly killed.

The barn, which was filled with oats and hay, was consumed with its contents, and a horse in one of the stables was also burned. The pecuniary loss of Mr. Stratton is over $2,000.

Shelby News.

Last Saturday the Italian Tricolor flag was hoisted on a Neapolitan vessel lying at New York.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 23.

The Steamer City of Washington from N. Y., arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst. The Paris Patrie asserts that the siege of Messina is decided upon. Garibaldi having declined to assist the Neopoletans unless they gave similar proofs of confidence as the Sicilians by a sustained insurrection.

Garibaldi's ministry had resigned.

It was reported that Naples had notified France and England of her intention to offer the Constitution of 1812 to the Sicilians. France had assented thereto, but England hesitates.

In the British Parliament the ministry were questioned as to the transfer of the Galway contract to the Canada line. Mr. Gladstone said that the government did not intend to sanction the transfer